

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Brutal Deed of a Corunna Man.—Accidentally shot and killed—Other Lake Has a Tragedy—Bogus Brakeman Holds Up Battle Creek Boys.

Threatened Lynching. Charles Wright, a farmhand, is charged with most brutally assaulting the 8-year-old daughter of a banker in Corunna, Mich., and looking up in jail. The citizens of Corunna, when they heard of the crime, immediately thought of the way that Sullivan was treated, and many angry men were seen together threatening dire vengeance on the culprit. This feeling was intensified when they were told that the child was likely to die from her injuries. Sheriff Jacobs summoned his deputies to remain at the all night. He stated that the first man who made an open threat would be arrested, and at the first gathering of any unusual crowd he will call the Owosso company. The sheriff was determined that the Sullivan lynching should not be repeated.

One Man Shot. Last spring, Lyman Kinney, of Watertown, purchased a portable engine of Albert E. Johnson, two miles north of Otter Lake, with the understanding that it was to be left until a certain lot of logs were sawed which Johnson had on his place. From some cause or other the logs had not been sawed, although ample time had passed since the transaction. Kinney demanded the engine, but was refused, whereupon he and his father, Chas. Kinney, and other men went over and undertook to seize it by force and draw it away. Johnson and his son George were soon on the spot with revolvers, and being told of the proceeding, Johnson placed himself in front of the horses with a cocked revolver and Charles Kinney undertook to shove him away, and in the fracas he was shot through the abdomen. It is not ascertained how serious his injuries are at yet. Mr. Johnson gave himself up to the authorities at once.

A Bogus Brakeman. A week ago Arthur Baxter and David Lewis, two young boys from Battle Creek, started for Detroit to look for work. They beat their way on a Chicago and Grand Trunk freight train, and from there they rode between the cars on a passenger train to Durand. When they left, leaving a fellow with a brakeman's badge on his hat came out and held the boys up. He took from them \$1.35, a pocket mirror and all the trinkets and papers that they had in their pockets. The other morning the boys espied the fellow on the streets in Battle Creek and turned him over to the officers. The fellow was formerly a brakeman on the road, and when he left the company he kept his badge and used it to good effect.

Fifty Tramps Take a Free Ride. Conductor Charles Shumman, of Battle Creek, had an exciting experience at Olivers, one mile west of South Bend. He was coming from Chicago on a through freight, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and when at Olivers about fifty tramps attempted to take possession of his train and steal a ride to Battle Creek. Word was sent to South Bend, and the police went down and arrested thirty of the fellows. The rest of the gang ran in all directions and made their escape.

Farmer Accidentally Killed. C. M. Dorris, a farmer living eight miles north of Huron, was accidentally shot and killed by the Elmer Newton, neighbors, were out hunting for a skunk when the shotgun carried by Newton was discharged by the trigger catching onto some underbrush. The charge entered Dorris's head back of the left ear.

Record of the Week. SOUTH HAVEN people will petition the village fathers to post the names of streets at all intersections.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER KANITZ says that during the first half of 1894 100 veterans of the Civil War died, because they couldn't pay the dues.

A LOAD of hay tipped over and buried Sherman Galloup, near Sheridan, Monday night, and smothered him. His body was found Tuesday morning.

LIFE at Au Sable is rendered almost unbearable on account of the smoke that fills the atmosphere. The cause is the heavy fires in the surrounding townships.

THE largest reported wheat yield in Southwestern Michigan this season is that of William Jones, of Youngs Prairie, Cass County. From a carefully measured field of 100 acres, he thrashed 3,440 bushels of weighed grain.

CHRIS MILLER, near St. Joseph, unearthed a pair of bones of a man and a woman, which are a nine feet long. Large teeth and pieces of bones were also dug up. The relics are supposed to be 500 years old, as huge trees had grown over the spot.

MRS. McFEE, of Bay City, is 100 years old and destitute, but when the officials signed the order to admit her to the poor house she cried bitterly, saying she wasn't too old to work. Friends wish that she goes to the Old Ladies' Home, instead.

A SMART fisherman of Indian River yesterday furnished for the following story. If he is true, grasshoppers for bait. He ties a string to a chicken's leg, lets it run after grasshoppers, pulls the bird back after a capture and appropriates the grasshopper.

EDNA FILLER is a plucky school-marm at Ashland. She found the school-house almost surrounded by forest fires, got out by a ladder, conducting the children to a place of safety and then came back, fighting the fire with her own hands all the afternoon.

OVER a million tons of ore have been forwarded from the Gogebic mines to the Ashland docks this season, an increase of 21,000 over that shipped the same time last year.

"LEWISTON" has dug up the latest "petrified man." This one is said to be six and a quarter feet tall, without hair, but otherwise normal. It is thought to be the body of an Indian.

THE Chas. mine is to be sold in October if the bondholders do not put up money to pay royalty. It is said that John D. Rockefeller will be the purchaser if the mine is sold at auction.

ANN ARBOR is to have a young man's band.

PLYMOUTH girls have organized a base-ball club.

JULIA MARLOWE opened the rebuilt Huron opera house.

VASSAR gets a spinning factory employing thirty hands.

THE first stone sidewalk in Marquette is now being constructed.

THOMAS MCGAULAN, aged 8, was killed by the cars at Albaster.

SARANAO has a 60-year-old drummer, who plays on the streets every night.

THEY are again talking of building a big hotel at Lindsay Park, near Charlevoix.

THE four Ionia county boys who changed D. H. Cole "just for fun" were roundly fined.

THE woman candidate, Anna W. Bassett, was defeated at Ypsilanti's school election.

THE Smead system of dry closets has been thrown out of the Farragut school at Bay City.

PINCONNING and Kawkawlin have just sent two ve Indian students to the school at O. Hile, Pa.

LESLIE SNELL, of Ionia, aged 17, was fatally injured by a falling tree, both legs being broken.

THE lawyers of Ann Arbor will hold a reception Sept. 28, in honor of ex-Gov. Felch's 40th birthday.

THREE Muskogee children at a weed resembling milkweed, and were with difficulty saved from death.

MILAN's schoolhouse was badly scorched on Wednesday night. It will take about \$500 to fix it up.

S. PETERS, of Tomkins, let water out of his mill-race, and found a lot of burglar tools at the bottom.

FARMERS near Trout Creek built a big wall to divert three miles from their homes to keep the fires away.

CHEROKEE COUNTY farmers say that the potato crop is a good one and are anticipating good prices.

An Otisville girl quarreled with a neighbor, went home, and took poison. A stomach pump saved her life.

THE Shawassaw County rally parade at Owosso was two miles long, and by actual count contained 4,400 people.

A LANSBURG widow took a drive around that little village the other day for the first time in sixteen years.

TRENTON's Common Council has recommended the resolution passed at the last session to raise \$17,000 for a water works.

A POSTOFFICE has been established at Hiawatha, Schoolcraft county, and John D. Keller commissioned postmaster.

ACCORDING to the present school census there are 1,322 children of school age, a gain of twenty-two over last year.

A PIECE of lath struck William Hickey in the eye at Cadillac, so that it hung down upon his face and had to be cut out.

BRANKMAN BARNEY HEBNER, of Au Sable, fell under the wheels at McKinley, and both legs were cut off. He once recovered.

THE ladies won at Jackson Mrs. C. Bloomfield and Mrs. Laura H. Ford being re-elected school trustees by good majorities.

PORT ARDIS is teeming with vegetables this year, all growing on sandy land that the wiseacres said wasn't good for anything.

THE timely rainfall in the upper peninsula has done much to prevent any more damage to life and property from the great forest fires.

ARE STILL IN DANGER.

FLAMES THREATEN MANY TOWNS IN THE NORTH.

Smoke in the Lake Superior Region Shows Fires Unquenched—Losses Aggregate Incalculable Millions—Relief for the Suffering Subscribed Liberally.

Fire Still at Work. Reports from the fire swept north say that, while the worst is thought to be over, the danger is not at an end. Fire smolders at countless points in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, and strong winds would fan the sparks into a blaze that would sweep away many towns that have thus far fought successfully against destruction. These kindled fires were seen on all sides of Washburn and Ashland, and the trainmen report the existence of Ironwood, Hurley, Odanah, Bayfield, Sanborn, Marquette, Penoit, and a dozen other settlements is threatened. Incendiaries, it is said, have tried to set fire to Ashland and Washburn. The authorities will not confirm the report for fear of lynching, but it is known that the jails at both places are well filled with men against whom no charges have been recorded.

Port Wing forty miles east of Duluth on the south shore of Lake Superior, was totally destroyed Wednesday. The town had 200 inhabitants. The town of Spencer, Wis., had a call.

Surrounded on all sides by growing fires, the people sought refuge in the Stevens Point. One hundred men responded, and, with 300 able-bodied fire-fighters of Spencer, succeeded in saving the place. The village of Thorpe, not far from Chippewa Falls, also had a narrow escape. Success was by neighboring towns prevented the expected destruction, and the total loss was not more than \$20,000. Still another town that caught fire, Rib Lake, in Taylor County, was saved by prompt and vigorous work, and the loss was not more than \$10,000.

The town of Bruce, near Chippewa Falls, was not so fortunate. Fires enveloped it, and its 100 inhabitants waded into the Chippewa river and covered their heads with wet blankets. After the fire had passed over them they saw an ash-heap where their homes had been. The loss is about \$50,000.

Reports are to the effect that Kerkira, in Kerriak, and Burnum, Minn., are in danger. The fires now surround these places, and are raging furiously. So dense is the smoke that it is impossible to see across the street. It is therefore impossible to know anything from any of these fires except from the spot itself. Seven people were burned to death in the fires at Marquette, a few miles south of Duluth. Wis. In Duluth the smoke is so dense that it is utterly impossible to distinguish even faint outlines of buildings 400 feet away. Offers of aid to sufferers, both in cash and goods, are coming from all directions. In the temporary relief fund subscribed in Duluth grows and now reaches over \$10,000. There are over one thousand destitute refugees from the Hinckley and Sandstone fires now in Duluth. One of the sad features in the suffering is the scene of the destruction. It is the large number of cows, horses, sheep and hogs, as well as fowls that miraculously escape the fires and are now suffering and slowly dying from hunger. The humane societies will at once take this part of the relief work in charge.

SHOWED THEMSELVES HEROES. Forest Fire Horror Brought Many Brave Men to the Front.

The heroes of the forest fires were many, and their deeds are just coming to light. Most of these men have been known to say anything about the matter, and their stories have only come out when some of those they have saved are heard from. The stories of Engineer Root and crew, of the St. Paul and Duluth train, and that of the Eastern Minnesota crew, who have been told, although the full force of their heroic deeds cannot be understood by one who has never seen or realized the terrors of forest fires. Ordinary heroes become helpless under such an ordeal, and the truest metal can stand the test of such a furnace. Engineer Ed Berry and Conductor Harry Powers, of the Eastern Minnesota freight, came to the front rank among the heroes who have stood the trial by fire. The 17 people whom they picked up and carried back to safety in the box cars were rushed through the midst of the furnace over burning ties, in the face of the knowledge that another train in the opposite direction had the right of way, and was liable to be met anywhere in the dense smoke and fierce flame. That was a terrible ride over the 10-foot bridge across the Kett River, which was blazing and resembling ready to fall. Fifteen minutes at that rate would have sent the bridge down into the river. It was at this time that a crowd of alleged men crowded into the cab and begged Engineer Berry to uncouple the train and carry them to safety, leaving the people in the cars to perish. They were summarily fired. The number of people saved by Gustave Wentz, a cool-headed German teamster, will never be known. He kept his horses on the jump and carried a few numbers to places of safety. Several entire families were saved by him.

FIRE LOSSES TAX CREDULITY. Computed by Tons of Millions—Railroads the Chief Sufferers.

The total loss caused to date by the forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota cannot yet be estimated with much accuracy, but it is known that the computable losses almost tax credulity. In four counties in Michigan the loss on standing pine is known to be at least \$50,000,000, and in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota the loss is even greater. Logs ready for the mill have been burned in so many places that they cannot be estimated. Millions represent the losses on saw-mill plants and other millions the sawed lumber awaiting shipment. Still other millions were lost in the houses and personal effects of the victims. The railroads have suffered in the burning of bridges and damage to tracks, but their chief deprivation is of the future. Vast stretches of country, denuded of their forests, will have nothing so ship and no inhabitants to

pay freight and passenger tariffs.

Even if there was business to entice them. Damage at Sandstone, Portage and Hinckley foot up \$880,000 for the three towns, and is more than half the loss in the towns, but does not include the timber.

WAITE WINS EASILY. The Colorado Populist Leader Hits Little Opposition.

Gov. Waite won a victory in the Populist State convention at Pueblo, Colo., being renominated on the first ballot by a practically unanimous vote. The opposition failed to develop their promise of a strong fight. Thomas McFadden, leader of the opposition to Waite, appeared on the stage and endeavored to speak. He was allowed but five minutes. Nothing he could say in five minutes, he said, would make any impression upon the delegates, and he would therefore simply enter the protest of the minority. Ed Holden, anti-Waite, attempted to speak, but was howled down. Thereupon the Patterson delegation from Denver left the hall, followed by about a dozen other delegates.

Gov. Waite was renominated on the first ballot, receiving all but half a dozen votes, which were given to Congressman Foster. The nomination was later made unanimous. When introduced to the convention he was greeted with tremendous cheers. Gov. Waite, after thanking the convention for the honor bestowed upon him, said: "I do not take this as an endorsement of my official acts, as I know I have made many grievous mistakes; but I take it as an expression of confidence in me, and that I have acted, honestly, if not always wisely."

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS. Nominate a Ticket at the State Convention in St. Paul.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention at St. Paul nominated a ticket almost by acclamation, only one position being contested. The full States chosen are as follows:

Governor—General G. L. Becker, of St. Paul.
Lieutenant Governor—John Ludwig, of Winona.
Secretary of State—John R. Holmes, of Morrison County.

Auditor—A. Bierman, of Goodhue County.
Attorney General—Logan Brockbridge, of Olmsted County.
Treasurer—C. L. Lambert, of Carver County.
Justice—Seagrave Smith, of Minneapolis.
Clerk Superior Court—Thomas Kuriz, of Clay County.

The platform reaffirms Democratic doctrine, denounces the protective tariff, indorses President Cleveland's administration; favors free coinage of silver whenever it can be accomplished consistently with the maintenance of a sound and stable currency; favors the popular election of United States Senators; demands rigid economy in public affairs; denounces the American Protective Association; commends the Democratic tariff bill; favors taxation of railway lands; and believes in arbitration.

JAPANESE IN A PANIC. American Consul Surrenders Two Supposed Spies to the Chinese.

Shanghai advises say the surrender to the Taotai outside the settlement limits, by the American Consul, of two Japanese arrested and accused of being spies, and who had been under the protection of the United States, has created a panic among the Japanese in this country. The latter believed themselves to be safe under the protection of the United States, and the alarm is increased in view of the fact that the report that their two countrymen now in the hands of the Taotai are to be immediately executed. The Chinese authorities, when the prisoners were surrendered, pledged themselves not to torture the captives and to give them a fair trial. All the Japanese in this city, numbering about 100, are making preparations to leave China at the earliest moment possible. Many have already fled. The Yankima Spinning branch is transferring its business to the Comptoir d'Escompte during the war. The Japanese merchants are selling out their business and preparing to leave the country.

TRIAL OF DEBS BEGUN. Judge Woods Hears Evidence in Contempt Cases Against A. R. U. Officers.

With the calling of Judge Woods' court in Chicago Wednesday morning the work of rehearsing the events of the recent rail road strike and crystallizing them in numbers for the legal documents was begun in earnest. The contest, while it lacks the dash and excitement which marked the days and nights when the attempt was made to enforce the Pullman boycott, promises to be a battle royal between the opposing turnkeys, and the questions to be decided, it is asserted, are hardly less in importance than those involved in the strike and boycott. It is generally admitted that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, a matter in whose favor it is decided. The case is simply a continuance of the proceedings begun in July for contempt of court against Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Kellogg and L. Rogers, officers of the American Railway Union. The defendants are also under indictments for offenses similar to the one charged in the information for contempt, but they have not yet been tried.

Sparks from the Wires. CONSTABLE JOHN GRANTLEY was fatally shot by burglars at Warren, Ohio.

The British bark Glenora, which stranded near Portland, Ore., was towed off.

MINNEAPOLIS lumbermen met and discussed a proposal to advance prices 50 cents a thousand.

THREE armed men held up the assistant postmaster at University Place, Neb., and looted the office of its valuables.

RAIN BADLY NEEDED.

Fall Plowing Retarded Owing to Baked Condition of the Soil.

Reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation, and harvest were made by the directors of the different State weather services of the United States Weather Bureau. The reports received by telegraph at Chicago are as follows:

Illinois—Temperature above normal, sunbaked, rainfall satisfactory and crops disturbed. Where rain fell the previous week crops and pastures much improved. Plowing being pushed in central and southern but retarded in northern portion. Some seeding already done.

Indiana—No rain. Corn maturing slowly; clover hulling continues to show a good yield; plowing retarded. Ground too dry and hard; stock is being fed and water scarce.

Wisconsin—The driest week of the season. Late reports indicate general rains in northern portion, retarding forest fires, and the smoke has cleared. Corn ripening fast; dry for fall plowing. Potato prospect improved slightly.

Minnesota—Warm and dry. In eastern portion crops in many places have been destroyed by forest fires. Corn harvesting begun; yield light. Not affecting potatoes in south-west sections. Threshing in progress. Fall plowing retarded by drought. Late seeding.

Iowa—Extreme drought conditions mitigated by showers. Corn near safety from damage by frost. Cutting for fodder is general in nearly all parts of the State.

South Dakota—Excessive temperature with cool nights. No precipitation and high winds, injurious to all crops in eastern portion. Threshing progressing; yield showing lighter than expected. Everything suffering for want of rain.

North Dakota—Threshing going on as rapidly as possible. Corn maturing fast and will be a good crop, but only a small amount was planted.

Kansas—Good rains from Barber to Doniphan counties. Cattle and horses from Barber to Sedgewick counties, benefiting orchards and pastures; elsewhere stock water diminishing, orchards and pastures failing.

Nebraska—Very little change in the crop conditions. Pastures very short and little plowing done. Showers general the last day of the week.

Oklahoma—Driest week of the season. Cotton picking progressing rapidly; yield good. Pastures drying. Boll worms slightly damaging cotton in south-west portion. Plowing retarded.

Ohio—Except local rains in southern portion, generally clear and dry. Corn-cutting becoming rapid; about two-thirds of average crop for State. Fall plowing progressing slowly; pastures dry, water scarce.

Michigan—Temperature and sunshine normal, rainfall below; there has been no let up on drought during past week, and large percentage of corn now past redemption. Late potatoes and pastures can yet be helped.

LABOR'S OWN DAY. How It Was Observed This Year in Many of the Large Cities.

In the summer of 1882, Matthew Maguire, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, introduced the idea of introducing a motion at one of the meetings of the union that the various bodies represented there should hold a joint demonstration and picnic instead of the separate assembly picnics that had heretofore been the custom. He suggested that this combined labor outing occur on the first Monday in September. The resolution met with favor, and the first Monday in September of each year was set aside as "Labor Holiday."

This year the day was generally observed in Chicago labor marched through the streets with their trousers turned up, and with little rills of water running down the back of its neck. Over 7,100 union workmen splashed through the mud to celebrate Labor Day, and the parade was the largest in the city in over two months. In New York labor made an imposing demonstration. Not far from 20,000 men, representing all the trades unions, were in line.

The holiday was celebrated throughout all New England. Business was generally suspended. In all the cities a wealth of entertainment was offered, and all day the streets were alive with bands of music and processions. In Boston over 15,000 were in line. A Toronto dispatch says that for the first time in the history of the Dominion Labor Day was celebrated by a general suspension of business in different cities and towns throughout Canada.

At Omaha 10,000 people participated in the celebration. Thirty thousand representatives of the Nebraska labor unions were in the procession.

There were 2,500 men in line in the Labor Day parade at Milwaukee, and they marched through a drenching rain storm. The celebration of the day by the organized workmen of Indianapolis did not attract so much attention as it had for several years past.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS. Encouraging Reports Brought Out by the Call of the Comptroller.

A summary of the reports of the 3,000 national banks in the United States, under the recent call of the Comptroller of the Currency, shows on July 13, 1894, aggregates as follows: Loans and discounts, \$1,933,539,352; gold coin in reserve, \$125,051,677; gold treasury certificates, \$10,550,490; silver dollars, \$7,010,488; total specie in reserve, \$250,670,652. Surplus funds undivided profits, less cash on hand and taxes paid, \$84,569,294; dividends unpaid, \$2,583,504; individual deposits, \$1,671,801,200.

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1880. 1894. FOURTEEN YEARS' TRADE.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles.

DRY GOODS.

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department.

Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Stoves and Ranges.

Crockery and Glassware.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED. WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER.

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

AT THE PIONEER STORE OF SALLING, HANSON & CO., GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school, for loving members. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Heintz, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on the 1st, 3rd and 5th of each month. Meetings on or before the fall of the moon. R. D. CONNINE, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 249, G. A. R. meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. WOODBURY, Post Com. A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. ISABEL JONES, President. REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. WM. PRINGLE, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127. Meets every Tuesday evening. J. C. O'CONNOR, G. M. W. BLANCHARD, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116. Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCULLOUGH, G. P. S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
BRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

TO LEARN to play the trombone it is necessary to have good lungs and indulgent neighbors.

It is an interesting paradox that the only absolutely stable element in this climate is the element of constant change.

CALL no man rich until his estate is settled. If every one kept this in mind there would be fewer surprises and fewer estimates to apologize for.

IS THIS man who invariably leaves the car door open a cold morning in league with the doctor, or is he a personal friend of some undertaker, or is he only an ordinary, commonplace chump?

THAT Uncle Sam is regarded as being an eminently just personage is shown by the fact that both China and Japan accepted him as a protector of their citizens who are in the enemy's country.

THE people of the United States can hear with equanimity the announcement that the stevedores of ocean steamers between this country and Europe do not have half as many occupants now as they had a year ago this time.

THE term "mill" has come to be applied promiscuously to most everything in the line of a factory, but it is left for the Manufacturer of Philadelphia to make a further advance and speak of boot and shoe shipments from Eastern mills.

THE reported insanity of Partridge, the Chicago Board of Trade "plunger," will probably end the career of one of the most fearless and fortunate "speculators" of this generation. It is not to be wondered at that between operations which won and lost millions and whisky, the unfortunate Chicagoan's brain lost its balance, probably for the rest of his mortal pilgrimage.

FROM all quarters come reports of the increasing use of wheat as feed for hogs, stock, etc., a natural result of the low prices of "the king of cereals" and the shortage in corn. While it may be regretted that European people do not generally use more wheat flour, yet if they prefer wheated meat to wheat bread it would be very foolish not to cater to their tastes in this regard.

WHEN the economical history of the Western territories is finally and truly written, it will be plainly seen and fully recognized that the producing farmer and the business man were, as a rule, working against natural and economical laws during the first two decades of territorial development. It is too late for most of those who sacrificed best years of their lives to profit much by their experience, but the soil of the older Western States should be better farmed, and their markets more faithfully tested, before another like attempt to overcome unfavorable conditions is made by the young men of the present generation.—St. Paul Trade Journal.

THE Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army who has been forced to leave the service because he criticised the President's action in ordering the troops to Chicago does not deserve any sympathy. The man who becomes a professional soldier must understand that by so doing he ceases to be a reasoning animal. Somebody higher in authority than he must do his thinking. His part is that of a dumb animal. The intensely military Emperor of Germany summarized the theory of military life in a sentence when he said: "My soldiers, if I order you to shoot down your own fathers you must obey." Army life is not very satisfying to the people of active intellect and inquiring minds, but as a complete mental rest it has its advantages.

LONDON is dissatisfied with its efforts toward educating the children of the poor. The barrack schools, intended to cut off the entail of pauperism by removing the children from the atmosphere of the work-house and bringing them up in an institution where they might forget their unfortunate origin, have been given a thorough and an expensive trial, but the result has been failure. The chief trouble seems to have been that the buildings erected for the schools—huge structures housing from 500 to 1,800 children—have lacked in sanitary appliances, and the buildings of the "associated" type—to adopt the language of the local government board—seem to have been specially adapted for the cultivation of ophthalmia, fever, and diphtheria, together with sundry forms of disease that indicate a diminished vitality. The mere massing of the children together is found to be hurtful, for these evils arise quite independently of insufficient food or cruel treatment, though such aggravations are not wholly unknown. Nor is this all the fault that is found. The boys and girls are held to such rigid lines that they are said to be turned out "all made to pattern," and the very evil it is sought to remove—the taint of pauperism—is really ingrained into the pupils. The agitation now going on is likely to be remedied somewhat by dispersing the children into smaller groups, where a few hundred only are to be accommodated.

THE Minneapolis is a flyer, too. Uncle Sam is getting a navy able to beat all creation.

A PRETTY German waiter girl only 18 years old has just married a New-Yorker named Woodcock, aged 70 years. Her taste is evidently in line with that of the English epicure who "despised all game birds unless they were kept a long time before serving up."

IT is said that 500 veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning the use of tight check reins on horses. They state that it is not only painful to the horse but positively injurious. It injures the eyes, affects knee action and superinduces throat troubles.

By a peculiar coincidence Kansas and Nebraska celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their organization as territories on the same day. The Kansas-Nebraska bill ushered them into the world as twins. After eventful careers for forty years they can both reach over the border line and congratulate one another.

WORD comes from Cripple Creek, Col., that a vein of precious ore has been struck in one of the mines there worth \$150,000 a ton. This illustrates the part which the imagination plays among the people who do all their thinking and talking in terms of "bonanzas." A ton of dirt containing \$150,000 worth of silver could exist only among people who find it too easy to put three pints into a quart. The latest quotation of silver is 62½ cents per ounce. Since there are 29.167 troy ounces in a ton, the value of a ton of solid silver would be \$18,241.875.

THERE have been droughts and droughts in this country, and some of them became historic. The most prolonged and disastrous visitation of that kind within the last half century occurred in July, August, and September, 1881, affecting nearly the whole country east of the Mississippi River. During July and August it was also severe in Kansas and Arkansas. The rainfall was from one-eighth to one-fourth the normal quantity, and the heat was correspondingly intense. As a result, wells, springs, and streams, that had never before gone dry, were exhausted, and rivers went below the low water mark. Water was so scarce that factories were shut down, and on some of the railroads freight trains were delayed by lack of water for the engines.

FOR three years we have seen that the consumption by Europe alone of imported breadstuffs amounts to over 900,000 quarters per week, or, if the ex-European demands be added, to nearly 1,000,000 quarters per week for the whole world. This is a vast quantity of stuff to be handled with unfailing regularity and dispatch, and the mind recoils from the thought of what would happen should there be any let or hindrance in the delivery of Europe's daily bread, say for a few months, owing to a real crop failure in America, or a great war. It is only a few years ago when the total consumption of the world of imported wheat was reckoned at about half this quantity, but year by year Western Europe is becoming more and more dependent upon extraneous help in furnishing not only her staff of life but feeding stuffs of all sorts.

THE heroine of fiction is generally a type of the day. This year she is a clever, beautiful, bloodless creature, who at twenty-two is bored to death with everything except mountain storms, scientific studies, and suicides. She has ceased to be a chatterer; she speaks only in epigrams. She is not given to tears; but once in seven hundred pages her body is shaken with great tearful sobs. She is not a flirt; she is cold, indifferent—very often absolutely right. She beats the record for eccentricity; she drives tandem, smokes, goes out at night in ball costume, refuses to bear the burden of matrimony, and objects to her husband having a past—an article which used to be considered almost indispensable. Her source of income is not mentioned, but it comes in apparently with beautiful regularity. In spite of her eccentricities and tandems, and playing the mischief generally, she gets along all right, and when she commits suicide, it is not because she is not having a good time, but because she is not going to accept her good time with the complacency that an ordinary woman would. She objects to be happy like ordinary cabbage-rose women; so she takes laudanum out of pure cussedness. What will the next type be like? Our novels used to end with marriage; now they begin with it. Our heroines of the past year have been all married women; maidens are out of it. Why not take up the middle-aged woman next, and invest her with some romance? There must be a change.

SCOTCH Couples Well Matched. A contemporary says the following couples were "proclaimed" in matrimony last year in Scotland: Thomas Black and Mary White, Peter Day and Ellen Knight, Solomon Bank and Catherine Vale, James Hill and Susan Dale, Isaac Stater and Jane Thatchon, John Baker and Mary Butcher, Stephen Head and Nancy Heart, William Blatley and Jessie Emar, Joseph Reed and Julia Hay, Thomas Spring and Mary Hay, Joseph Brown and Kitty Green, John Robins and Kitty Wren, William Castle and Nancy Hall, Peter Christie and Fannie Call, Joseph Mann and Ellen Child, James Merry and Lucie Wild, Thomas Brain and Mary Ross, James Fox and Catherine Sara, Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone, Michael Blood and Lizzie Bone, John Cleary and Julia Hood, Edward Cole and Nancy Wood, James Brown and Edna Birch, Charles Chapel and Susan Chubb.



If you will kindly help me, please, I shall be very glad.
For I don't go to school, you know, I'm such a little lad.
There's several things I can't explain, That why I ask of you.
To tell me what you learn from books.
What makes the sky so blue?
Why don't green peas in peanut shells Go on and grow?
And why should poppies have that name If 'poppy' they cannot go?
Why do not chestnut horses come From out of the horse-chestnut tree?
And why are table-leaves so big While tree-leaves are so wee?
Why is it that a white man's told To often that he's green?
Why is it that boys should never talk, But only just be seen?
Why aren't dumb-waiters sometimes dumb?
Why had ought to be? They're horrid, noisy, squeaky things. It's always seemed to me.
And why should little pitchers have Their ears so very great.
When all I've seen have but a mouth? What is the earth's true weight?
What makes the clouds stay in the sky Instead of falling down?
Are matches used to light the stars?
Why don't the fishes drown?
If you'll just answer these for me, You will be very kind.
And when you've done there are lots more.
A-pleasing on my mind.



LITTLE GREEN TAILORS.
"Grasshoppers, what are you doing?"
Cried Esie, out on the lawn.
"Cutting out dresses for ladies,"
Little green tailors are we—
Snip, snip, snip, snip—
"Little green tailors are ye."
"Making warm mittens and tippets
Out of the white flannel down,
Wrapping for all the wee ladies
To wear when the snow comes down—"
Snip, snip, snip, snip—
"To wear when the snow comes down."
"Gowns of green velvet and satin,
All slashed with purple and gold,
Patals we've picked from the pansy,
Daffodils brought from the wold—"
Snip, snip, snip, snip—
"Daffodils brought from the wold."
"Coronets studded with dewdrops
Twine we for each little head,
Battles of lace the tresses,
Woven of gossamer thread—"
Snip, snip, snip, snip—
"Woven of gossamer thread."
"A band of little green tailors,
Cross-legged we sit on the grass,
Stitching and stitching and stitching,
Listed, we wait, when you pass—"
Snip, snip, snip, snip—
"Listen, we wait, when you pass."
That Becomes of Them.
Old Woman—I am sorry to hear
Little boys use such bad language.
Have you thought what becomes of
Little boys who use bad language?
Street Urchin—Yes, Day becomes
Hossard drivers.
An Ungrateful Teacher.
Little Boy—They won't ever get
me to give another 10 cents toward a
present of a book for the teacher.
Mother—What went wrong?
Little Boy—We got the principal
to select one for her, and he picked
out one that was just crowded full of
information, and she's been teachin'
it to us ever since.
To Make a Ball that Bounces.
Boys who are always losing their
balls can make them themselves.
Take a common cork and cut it as
round as possible, making it the size
of an ordinary marble. Then tear off
very narrow strips of rag and wind
these, one at a time, around the cork
until the ball is of the desired size.
Then cover it with cloth, or if a boy
is fortunate enough to have an obliging
sister she will make a cover of
crawls by dividing the ball into
quarters, winding the wool several
times around it, then buttonholing the
quarters all round one-half, then
the other half, till an edge is formed
on each side of each quarter, then
buttonholing with any colors of wool
till the quarters are quite filled up,
when a seam finishes them, and a
capital ball is the result, costing
nothing to make, but really serviceable.
Escape from a Geyser.
A Montana paper tells of the wonder-
ful escape of a young man from a
geyser, into which he had fallen.
His companions, who were watching
his movements, shrieked as they saw
him fall. They immediately procured
a light, and lowered it into the
crater for as great a distance as
they could with the means at their
command.
Nothing could be seen; but by
dropping pebbles and bits of wood,
they discovered that at the depth of
about fifty feet the crater was filled
with water. They gave him up for
lost and with sad hearts left the
scene.
They carried the news to the nearest
village, but before any steps could
be taken to rescue their companion
he appeared among them alive.
He stated that he fell into the
water feet foremost and quickly rose
to the surface and caught hold of a
projecting rock, by which he was
supported himself. The water was warm
and buoyant and soon began to rise
rapidly.
As he rose with it he grasped the
rocks that jutted out from the sides
until he was able to crawl out just
as the water became very hot, when
he fainted on the edge of the crater
from sheer exhaustion. Such an ex-
perience is said to be without a parallel.
So we should think.
Interesting Experiments.
The following experiment will be
found useful in evening entertain-
ments or for children's parties. They
are all harmless, and no trouble can
result from them.
The first one is an optical illusion.
Cut two figures, just alike, out of
black paper—crosses will answer the
purpose—and place them in front of
a white paper, about three inches
from the eye. Have the extremities
of the crosses about half an inch

apart. Look at them steadily and
you will see three crosses, all black,
and the middle one entirely separate
from the others. If the crosses are
made of two colors, as red and green,
and placed on a black paper, the
third one will appear white.
Another effective experiment is the
floating light; this is easily accom-
plished, and it is hard for people to
see how the trick is done. Insert a
medium sized nail in the lower end
of a half candle. If there is trouble
in pushing the nail in, warm it a
little. The candle is then placed in
a tumbler and just enough water
is poured in to reach the top of the
candle without touching the wick. The
nail is used for a weight. The candle
is then lit, and it will burn at the
top of the water until the candle
is all used up. One would
naturally suppose that the blaze
would soon reach the water, and be
extinguished, but the fact is, as the
candle burns away it grows lighter,
and being lighter, rises in the water.
By using colored glasses to hold the
water, it makes a very soft light for
use at night in case of sickness.
Another singular experiment can
be easily done. Procure a piece of
tulle and have a glass filled to the
brim with water. Moisten the cloth
thoroughly and place it over the top
of the glass, pressing it down tightly
to the sides so it will adhere to the
glass. Hold one hand tightly over
the top of the glass, so no air can
enter it, and turn the glass upside
down. Then by drawing the glass
away carefully sideways from the
hand, it will be found that the water
will remain in the glass, and not
even a drop will come through the
tulle. It is well to try this over a
sink the first time, as if one gets ex-
cited and removes the glass too sud-
denly, the water will all escape. The
whole secret is in drawing the glass
slowly sideways away from the hand,
instead of lifting it.

DOG CAUGHT THE DYNAMITE.

Remarkable Result of an Indiana Farmer's Experience in Coyote Hunting.
Farmer Sunderland, residing in Henry County, had an exciting experience while experimenting on the result of exploding dynamite in his fish pond in an effort to capture some of the big carp, writes a Muncie, Ind., correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He took a stick of the explosive, lighted a match to the



fuse and pitched it into the water. He had not before discovered the presence of his faithful dog that stood by his side eagerly watching each movement his master made. The instant Mr. Sunderland pitched the explosive into the water the dog dashed in after it, and by going under the water a short distance he set the dynamite stick in his mouth and swam to shore. He considered it a repetition of the same sport he had often before enjoyed, and his idea was to return the object to his master.
Mr. Sunderland quickly discovered that this would never do, and he ran to a fence near by, with the dog close on to him with the dangerous stuff in his mouth. John succeeded in getting on the fence, and would likely have been blown to atoms had not the explosion occurred before the dog got dangerously close. As it was, a big hole was torn out of the earth and the fence blown down for rods near by, but the man was not seriously injured. The dog needed no funeral, as not enough of him could be found to make a decent grease spot. Mr. Sunderland will satisfy himself with hook and line in the future.

Sturdy Swiss Girls.
In Switzerland girls on arriving at the age of 14 are regularly employed as porters, and during the season in that country may be seen daily carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steep mountain paths.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

For the first time in our history corn is quoted higher than wheat.

THE railroads of the United States carry in a year 800,000,000 passengers and transport 800,000,000 tons of freight.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church has 2,500,000 members, owns over 24,000 churches and 10,000 parsonages, worth in the aggregate \$125,000,000.

HERN Lowe's invention of the "tailor-made" armor is followed by that of a Hungarian, who says he can make from wood pulp a fabric suitable for clothing.

SOME notion may be formed of the enormous volume of corporation law from the fact that federal courts are operating 182 railway systems, representing a capitalization of \$2,500,000,000. And on all the litigation that those figures represent lawyers are collecting fat fees.

THE statistics of illiteracy in the United States shows that of a total population over 10 years of age of 47,418,559, there are 6,824,702 illiterates, or over 18 per cent. The percentage of illiterates in the white population is over seven and a half, and in the colored population nearly 57.

THE statistics of houses used wholly or chiefly for dwellings are vague and unsatisfactory, but it is a fact pretty well known that there are 9,500,000 houses in the United States, against 9,000,000 in France and Russia, 6,500,000 in England, and 6,000,000 in Germany.

THE price of corn in Russia has shrunk so low, in consequence of the splendid prospect of the harvest, that many farmers are sending their cattle into the fields, as the cost of harvesting would exceed the price of the corn. In the Caucasus barley and wheat are cut green and given to the cattle. Forty-five pounds of corn are worth a cent and a half.

A MAN whose business it is to solicit subscribers for several medical periodicals complains that doctors are feeling the hard times. Many decline to subscribe, and more who subscribe delay payment. The fact is that many sick folks are making shift to get along without the doctor, while some are seeking advice at the hands of less expensive men than they have usually employed.

THERE are not a few newspapers which speak of "Little Korea." It is true that size is relative, and as compared with either Japan or China, it is relatively small. At the same time "Little Korea" has an area of 90,000 square miles, and is consequently equal in territory to England, Scotland and Wales combined. The population of the last census was reported as 10,518,987. Its capital city is enclosed by a wall twenty feet high and contains a population of over 200,000.

THE increase in the consumption of absinthe in France is one of the worst features of recent statistics of the republic. In 1885 the reports show that 57,000 hectoliters of absinthe were sold at retail. In 1892 these sales had swelled to 126,000 hectoliters, and there was a corresponding increase in the sale of all other alcoholic drinks. Whether this growth of the absinthe habit had anything to do directly with crime is uncertain, but it is a fact that the number of persons condemned by the courts advanced from 86,000 in 1865 to 127,000 in 1885.

DURING the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, 590,662 letters from foreign lands drifted into the dead letter office, Washington. The individuals addressed being not discovered, nearly all of these missives had to be sent back to the countries whence they came. Yet the United States post office is vastly more clever at finding people than are the authorities abroad. Only a few days ago a letter dispatched from New York with the superscription, "Levi P. Morton, Paris, France," was returned marked "Inconnu"—i. e., "unknown." Nevertheless, the ex-Vice President was in the French capital at the time at one of the great hotels.

IT is reported from Oklahoma that the melon planters of that Territory have found an unexpected enemy in the coyotes that abound there. On account of the drought the springs and smaller streams have gone dry; but the coyotes have found that they can quench their thirst on melons. When one gets thirsty he hunts a melon patch, jumps on a melon till he breaks it, and then, thrusting his sharp nose into the interior of the fruit, regales himself with the contents. Then he usually reports to his thirsty comrades, and brings them in great numbers to relieve their wants. A pack of the creatures will make havoc of a melon patch in one night.

A WASHINGTON sea captain complains of the tramp nuisance at sea. There is a large and increasing number of men who make a practice of beating their way from place to place on vessels, and the coasting craft are their favorite prey. They manage to slip aboard a vessel just as she is ready for sea, and hide themselves until she is fairly out on the salt water, when they make their presence known. Sometimes a gang of five or six will get on the same vessel. Of course, they have to be fed, as the captain is more or less responsible for their being there, but as no account of them has been taken in laying in supplies, they sometimes force the crew on rather short rations. Most captains put the fellows to work as far as possible, but there is little work on the coast of vessels that they usually select that a landlubber can do.

"DUELING in France," said a man recently returned from the gay capital, "is in a large majority of cases farcical. Old-fashioned, muzzle-loading duelling pistols are used, and the quantity of powder used is graduated according to the gravity of the insult. The contestants stand thirty paces apart, facing away from each other. At the signal they turn and fire. Owing to the small charge of powder, the bullets usually drop to the earth before reaching either man. If the lead did carry the required distance, the force of the projectile would not

be sufficient to break the skin of the duellists. Having satisfied wounded honor by shooting off the revolvers, the contestants depart in a cheerful frame of mind. The duels do not always end so pleasantly. When a quarrel is of a very serious nature the principals sometimes insist on enough powder to do actual damage. I was called on to act as second for a man who shattered his opponent's shoulder with a bullet. Americans have proven to be awkward customers for the shoot-but-don't-hurt duellists. In several instances where Americans were challenged, and had the choice of weapons, they have selected Colt's revolvers. The inevitable result was that the challengers found it inconvenient to fight."

Tree Planting Society.

"We have a society in Brooklyn that could be imitated with much profit in Washington," said C. F. Beckner, of the City of Churches, at the Biggs' House yesterday. "It is known as the Tree Planting Society, but it pursues a great many other objects besides the mere setting out of trees. The members are pledged to guard and protect the trees on or in front of their own premises and to use their influence with their neighbors to the same purpose. It is a common sight in Brooklyn, now, to see a householder in the evening or the morning carefully removing the little white masses of eggs of the tussock moth or yellow caterpillar from the shade trees as well as from the fences and window eaves and other places where they are deposited. These caterpillars are spinning their cocoons, and their eggs will begin to hatch out about the 15th of next month. I have observed several of them here in Washington on the shade trees, and it needs but little investigation to discover the eggs in profusion. There has been a system adopted by the Tree Planting Society of Brooklyn which promises to accomplish splendid results in preventing the ravages of the pest. The residents of each block where members of the society reside unite for the purpose of removing the cocoons and eggs from the trees and fences over which they have supervision. It is believed a persistent observance of this custom will lead to the final extermination of the caterpillar. Washington has the finest shade trees in the world, and I should think that the pride of its people would inspire them to take the trouble necessary to prevent the beauty of their trees from being spoiled by the ugly and voracious caterpillar." (Washington Star.)

American Magnificence.

Without making much fuss about it, a large number of foreigners of rank and title are visiting American friends at their summer residences, and otherwise "looking round" at this country and its institutions. Passing by some of these strangers' criticisms on the present state of affairs, it is amusing to note the surprise the mode of living here creates in intelligent minds accustomed to much simpler forms of wealth at home. Count Nympsche, a German friend of Prince Hatzfeldt, who married the daughter of C. F. Huntington, expresses the liveliest astonishment at such an establishment as the Huntington country place for other than royalty. He says there is no luxury or magnificence to compare with that seen in private houses in America anywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his opinion is echoed by foreigners of other nationality, as well as by our so-called English cousins. A well-known lady, who has made Berlin her home for many years, returned to her native land last spring to find such an Aladdin-like change that she says it has almost made her silly. "No one in Germany, at least, dreams of the extent of this moneyed aristocracy," she paused—"I hate that phrase, and withdraw it! But it surprises me to see luxury where I left mere comfort only twenty years ago. The emperor is not housed half so well as some of my acquaintances in their summer places." The frugal German appears to be most touched by American progress in the weird art of living up to a big income.—(Boston Herald.)

A Costly Bed.

A Bombay man has constructed a bedstead priced at 10,000 rupees. It has at its four corners four full-sized gaudily dressed Grecian damsels—those at the head holding banjos, while those on the right and left feet hold fans. Beneath the cot is a musical box, which extends along the whole length of the cot, and is capable of playing twelve different charming airs. The music begins the moment the least pressure is brought to bear on the top, which is created by one sleeping or sitting, and ceases the moment the individual rises.
While the music is in progress the lady banjos at the head manipulate the strings with their fingers and move their heads, while the two Grecian damsels at the bottom fan the sleeper to sleep. There is a button at the foot of the cot, which, after a little pressure, brings about a cessation of the music, if such be the desire of the occupant.

Foreordination.

"Tears ago an old hard-shell preacher who lived on the border in the days when the Indians were at war with the whites, was making preparations one morning to go to his church, miles away, through a country infested with savages. He was carefully loading his old flintlock rifle to take along, when a friend present remarked:
"What are you going to take that gun along for, old man? Don't you know that if it is foreordained for the Indians to kill you, the gun won't save you?"
"That's very true," said the old man as he deliberately rammed the ball home, "but suppose it is foreordained that the Indian shall be killed? Now, how would the good Lord carry out his purpose if I didn't have my gun along?" That closed the debate.—(Summerville (Ga.) News.)

IN CASE OF DROWNING.

RULES WHICH IF CAREFULLY FOLLOWED MAY SAVE LIFE.

How to Restore a Half-Drowned Person to Consciousness—First of All Turn the Body on Its Face—The Method of Restoring Respiration.

All Boys Should Know Them.
Every boy—and every young person for that matter—ought to know how to restore a half-drowned companion to consciousness and life. Boys go in swimming in groups usually, and if one goes beyond his depth or becomes exhausted it is an easy matter often for another boy to effect his rescue. When he has got the apparently lifeless body to the water's edge, however, death has more than once followed because nobody knew the right thing to do and no doctor was within quick reach. Here are a few simple rules from the New York Times that any boy or girl of 12 or 14 can understand, and which should be carefully read over and learned. It may mean a life some day, boys—yours or another's.

Drowning, you know, is suffocation; the lungs fill with water and there is no room for air. So the first thing is to turn the body on its face, and then by rolling it back and forth over anything which will lift the chest off the ground, spill out as much water from the mouth and nose as possible. A barrel is a good thing, but a barrel is not on every shore, and another boy's back, held in the leap-frog position, will do.

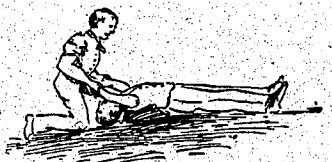
Then put a finger down the throat and try to get more water. If the

unconscious boy still shows no sign of breathing, artificial respiration or imitation breathing should be begun. This is a very simple thing to do when you have once learned how.

Put the boy on his back with a couple of jackets made into a roll and put under him to raise his chest up, with head hanging over as in the picture. Then kneeling at the head, bring the boy's elbows almost together just below the chest. Press firmly and count two, then spread out the arms to form a circle, bringing them together again over his head and count two more. Back again to the chest, pressing firmly, and counting two each time, keeping hold of the boy's arms all of the time just below the wrist.

Keep this up constantly till the boy begins to gasp. One boy can relieve another, as the motion is tiresome, but be careful the next boy begins just where the other left off so as not to interfere with the movements. Don't be discouraged if no signs of life appear after long working. Hours of artificial breathing have sometimes been passed before the natural breathing returned.

Of course, this knowledge will only be needed in cases where the doctor or other person skillful in reviving the drowned is at hand, but every



boy should practice the movement till he is confident, and then, if called upon in an emergency, if he will be cool and keep his wits about him, he may have the highest of all privileges—the saving of a human life.

WASTING WESTERN FORESTS.

Have Wrought by Lumbermen Who Sway a Power that Is Autocratic.

A Western lumber expert declares that almost the whole forest area of the country is now in the possession of men who are ruthlessly despoiling it of trees. "I have been appalled," he said to a writer for the New York Evening Post, "by the havoc that has laid millions of acres bare by ax and flood and flames, changing the reserve treasure spots of the people into unsightly wildernesses." The few square miles of forest reserved by the Federal Government and the States here and there regards as mere drops in the bucket. Drawing a picture of the immense personal power of the lumber king in the Northwest, he says: "The land is his and the product thereof; the mills and water power are his; the stores and necessities of existence are his; the cattle and horses are his; and all the people are his retainers and servants. The wealth or woe of the community is weighed in his hand, the happiness of many families trembles at his word." Admitting that lumbering operations have increased the population and built up towns and settlements, he points out that the work has been a wasteful and a criminal one. "Even the most ordinary means," he says, "would have prevented the loss of millions of trees by fire and many years of labor and life, for communities have been lost forever in the immense piles of stumps, refuse, sawdust and ashes that surround the sawmills. Stock enough to support a whole generation has been burned up, rotted, or run off in streams; in the haste to get rich the large things only have been seen, and the little things have been overlooked; the future has been sacrificed to the greed of the present. The men who make the millions out of these operations when the timber is all felled and the mill silenced pull up their stakes and fold their tents in the night, like the Arab, and steal away to fresher fields—leaving tens of thousands of former dependents behind to shift for themselves."

Intricate Process.

A pair of gloves passes through nearly 200 hands from the moment the skin leaves the dresser's till the time when the gloves are purchased.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Love is blind indeed. Particularly when a suit for breach of promise results.

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

DURING the past fifteen years it is alleged that the Government has appropriated over \$76,000,000 for "improving" the Mississippi River. This is more than the necessary cost of the Nicaragua Canal.

THE Board of Health of Orange, N. J., asks citizens to refrain from kissing, as conjunction of the lips is likely to transmit throat disease. The request, it is safe to say, will not be heeded. People who are in the kissing business are not in it for their health.

It is not as much work to take care, and good care, too, of ten acres of orchard as it is to take care of ten acres of corn, and the income will be far greater. Ten acres of orchard would contain about five hundred trees, and a barrel to a tree when the trees come well into bearing is only a moderate yield. Five hundred barrels at \$1 per barrel would be \$500, or \$50 per acre.

FOR a great many years the balance of trade between China and Uncle Sam has been in favor of the Oriental country from ten to four million dollars annually. She will do the United States a great favor by prolonging her unpleasantness with Japan until we can unload \$50,000,000 worth of firearms and other munitions of war, besides a few hundred cargoes of flour, canned goods, bacon, etc., on the belligerent nations.

EDITOR ASTOR, of London, was so affected by the birth of the little son of the Duke of York that he called on the world to consider what he termed the unprecedented wonder of four representatives of a royal house all in the line of direct succession, and all alive at the same time. His history was rubbing up. The old Kaiser, Crown Prince Frederick, Prince William and Prince William's son were once all photographed together.

"If this should meet the eye of the Canadian who some time ago lost a diamond shirt-stud worth \$250, and engraved, 'Bob, Jan. 1, 1847,' let him know that the aforesaid shirt-stud was swallowed by a Canadian turkey, and exported in that turkey's crop to the old country," says the Montreal Gazette. "The British householder who bought it had a fancy to clean his own turkey, and found he had bought more than he had bargained for. Being an honest Englishman, he did not keep this find to himself, but inquired what part of the world that diamond-fred turkey came from, and he is now prepared to restore the shirt-stud to any Canadian who can prove his ownership."

"Yes, the hog ring business is one of remarkable growth, especially in the last fifteen years," said M. J. Decker, of Keokuk, Iowa, who furnished the statistics for the remarkable conclusions. "I am connected with a firm that manufactures from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 hog rings a year. We have one machine that can turn out 200 hog rings a minute. The coil of wire is started into one end of the machine by a girl, and at the other end the hog rings roll out like wheat from a thrashing machine. The machine does all the work, cuts the wire, bends it and shapes it ready for insertion in the hog's snout. There is one large headware firm in St. Louis that handles about 5,000,000 hog rings each year. So, you can see, the hog ring trade is an immense thing."

YOUTH'S COMPANION: The only things not precisely true in the following are the names of the persons and places, and the description of the measures. The incident actually occurred. A State Senate had rejected, by a narrow majority in each case, a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over Hallbut River, and a bill to forbid foremen in manufacturing establishments to report cases of striking by the hands employed. Senator Burley, who was interested in the labor measure but had opposed the bridge, went to Senator Short, who was on the opposite side on each measure. "See here, Short, if you will vote to reconsider the foreman bill, two of us will vote with you on the bridge." "All right." When the motion to reconsider the foreman bill was made, Senator Short voted "no," and when the motion on the bridge bill came up, immediately afterward, the labor men all opposed it. "Why did you go back on your word, Short?" asked Senator Burley, a few minutes afterward. "Oh, Miller didn't want me to vote for your bill, and I was under obligations to him for voting with me on another little matter last week." This was probably only one case out of thousands that occurred in our State Legislatures during the past year. Measures were passed or defeated, not because they were right or wrong, but because members were "under obligation" to others to vote for or against those measures. Does anyone know a way to secure to the Burleys and the Shorts and the Millers the private stations which they would no doubt adorn?

FAMILY JARS NEVER HAVE ANY VERY GOOD FRUIT IN THEM.

HEAT prostrations are, as a rule, the result of carelessness in exposure, or recklessness in diet. Moderation in everything is the best plan for preserving the health and conserving the constitution.

A TOURNAMENT of washerwomen is to be held at Conway, Wales, for the benefit of a Wesleyan bazar. The contest consists of two classes, in which each competitor has to bring a pail of water from a tug, carry it to a chair, and then, in sight of all the spectators, wash therein two dirty tea cloths with soap, hurry back to a clothes line, peg up the newly cleansed cloths and once more hurry back to the tub and place everything in order. The total distance to be covered is 100 yards, and the prizes are to be awarded to the fastest time, other things being equal, over that distance.

WHILE the poultry industry has assumed enormous proportions in our country, inasmuch that it is said that the amount realized from the egg product annually would pay our pensioners, yet we are obliged to import largely to meet the demand for our own consumption. This being the case, it would seem that there is no immediate danger of overproduction, and if our farmers could be so instructed in the care, etc., of these feathered bipeds as to make it profitable to keep them on the farms, they may be kept in sufficient numbers to supply the home demand for eggs; thereby keeping the large sum of money paid out annually for the imported product, at home, besides adding another paying industry to the farm. As it is at present, the average farmer declares it doesn't pay to keep hens, and consequently poultry raising is not increasing in many localities.

ATTENTION of the triple alliance and of all powers and potentates is respectfully directed to the Governor of Formosa. Tea comes from Formosa, and the neutrality of the country ought to be strictly maintained by the great powers sending a few warships if necessary. The interests of the tea drinkers are paramount in this matter. The Governor of Formosa is bound to have war with Japan. He has issued a proclamation giving the following schedule of rewards: Head of Japanese officer, 200 taels; head of Japanese private, 100 taels; live Japanese officer, 100 taels; live Japanese private, 50 taels; capture or destruction of big Japanese warship, 6,000 taels; capture or destruction of little Japanese warship, 4,000 taels. A tael is about \$1.50, but allowing for the silver basis its real worth is more. It will be noted that the Governor of Formosa thinks more of dead Japs than of live ones. A dead private is just equal to a live officer, while an officer with his head off is worth exactly twice the same officer with his head on.

An interesting discussion has been started in a popular English weekly about the decline in good manners among Englishmen. It appears to be pretty well established that cads are increasing at an awful rate, and that something has brought out within a few years the inherent brutality of the Englishman. He is losing the courtly manners of his fathers. As a rule he stares women out of countenance, lets them stand while he ogles them through his monocle. In the tennis field he is inclined to slap a girl on the back and call her a good fellow, because she does not object to his blowing his cigarette smoke in her face. Wives are not waited on as they once were; they are left to defend themselves, and daughters look in vain for the proud solicitude of the father, which was to them a kind of providence. We are told that the general air of any society gathering has an element of roughness and brutality in it from the Queen's Drawing Room downward. In truth, the presentation affairs at the palace are, from all accounts, far ahead of every other affair in selfish crush and jostling envy, and irredeemable caddishness. One American lady has told how, while waiting for hours in the pen, among full-dressed dowagers, she felt some one behind her lift her train and examine it, and then remark audibly: "Well, it is real lace, but I wouldn't have believed it." In how far woman herself is responsible for the change in man's treatment of her is a vexed question. But it appears from some of the women observers in England that her default refusal to be treated as the weaker sex has had its influence in bringing about this new order.

Because They Were Men. Here is a conversation between two men that I heard yesterday morning. If they had been women I wonder what would have happened. "Have you met the new partner in that firm yet?" "Yes." "Is he a young man?" "No; not very young. About your age, I should think." "Do you think I am old?" "Oh, not very old, but you are considerably older than I am." "I doubt that, but how old are you?" "I'm 38. How old are you?" "Thirty-seven." "Then I am younger, but I thought you were even older than that. You look older." "Oh, you think so?" "Yes. Maybe it's the bald spot that makes you look older. Then you have a deep figure, too." "This was said in perfect earnestness, and yet, the men parted friends."

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Value of Crimson Clover as Pasture and as a Soiling Crop—Three Good Gate Latches—The Use of Fertilizers—To Fatten Hogs.

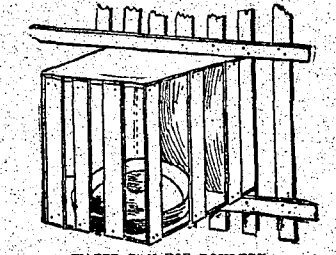
Crimson Clover. Crimson or scarlet clover is a comparatively new plant which has been steadily growing in popular favor during the last five years. It is an annual variety of special value as an extra crop, both for feed and for improving the soil. It is not a substitute for red clover. The best results thus far obtained indicate the latter part of the summer as the best time for seeding. This will give an early spring crop for pasture forage or for green manuring. Crimson clover may be sown in orchards, berry patches, with corn, tobacco, tomatoes, etc., and upon raw ground following potatoes, melons or other early harvested crops. It is not adapted for seeding with wheat or rye. Twelve pounds of seed should be allowed to the acre.



Experience shows that the seed takes better when lightly covered. Failure to secure a good stand results generally from heavy rains just after seeding or from hot, dry weather after sprouting has commenced. American seed is superior to foreign.

Crimson clover in common with other plants requires good soil for the best development, though it is well adapted for light lands. It will catch readily and grow well where red clover will not thrive and is also more hardy. Crimson clover provides a good pasture before other crops are available. An acre of it when six inches high contains sufficient digestible food to properly nourish twelve cows for one week. The roots are equal to three tons of city manure. As a soiling crop it is excellent both for quantity and quality. There are many farmers who well understand the value of growing a crop to be turned under to enrich the land, but dislike to miss a crop for this purpose. It is here that the value of crimson clover comes in. After the corn has been cultivated the last time the seed may be sown through the field, and farmers who have tried it claim that it helps instead of injuring the crop of corn. A number of Western farmers tried the plan of sowing crimson clover with oats. This clover makes a good growth with the grain and is very valuable to those who want to secure the greatest amount of fodder from an acre with the least labor. The oats could be cut for grain hay; then the clover will make a good crop, and after cutting it the ground may be plowed for rye or wheat.

Clean Water for Poultry. A very simple arrangement for keeping a dish of clean water near the fowls is illustrated in Farm and Home. For keeping the water clean it is not necessary that the pan should be set in a frame attached to a fence, but a box with the four sides removed and strips nailed on may be



set in any part of the chicken coop, thus providing water that is clean and wholesome. It is convenient, however, to keep the water high enough so that ants and insects may not crawl into it readily. For this purpose a small section in the fence may be removed and the head and bottom of the box nailed to the opening above the ground. Small slats of wood can then be nailed as shown in cut, being set far enough apart so that the poultry can get it easily.

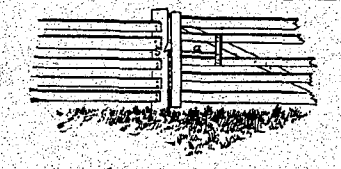
Using Fertilizers. Does it pay to use fertilizers? This question is often discussed at the farmers' meeting with a wealth of words, that, after all, prove nothing but the opinions of persons who enter into this discussion. But there are some facts that speak louder than words in this regard that may be mentioned. The farmers of the United States buy and use and pay for not less than 1,500,000 tons of fertilizers every year, and this enormous quantity costs them fully \$50,000,000. To form an idea of the great bulk of fertilizer let us say that it will fill 150,000 freight cars which, extended in two vast trains properly coupled together, will occupy an air-line railroad with double tracks from Washington to Chicago. Is it reasonable to think that the farmers would continue to use this quantity of fertilizers and keep on increasing their purchases and consumption steadily every year, if this use of them did not pay? But, taking the statistics of the crops and the yields of them, we find that they show large increases during the last few years, and since the use of fertilizers has become so common, and also that the culture of fruits and market crops for which this kind of plant food is mostly used

has increased enormously, so that wide districts, where once not an acre of such products was cultivated, are now covered with prosperous gardens and plantations, and are occupied by thrifty, if not wealthy, farmers.

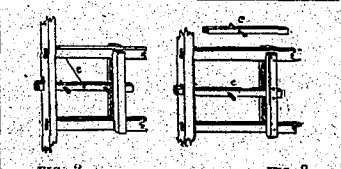
Good Butter. If you would make good butter, the first point is to make a good keeping butter. This keeping property of butter depends upon not leaving too much casine or water in it. The latter is the chief difficulty. If a large quantity of water is left in the butter, the latter will never keep. The butter grains must be drained so as to get the water out of them as much as possible and the air in between them, so as to sweeten and freshen the grains and promote the growth of the beneficial bacteria which produces good flavor. Afterward, of course, the air must be pressed out and then excluded. In packing butter use nothing but the best salt, and be sure to soak the tubs beforehand, as otherwise the wood will draw the moisture from the butter, to the detriment of the latter. Oak tubs are the most desirable, as that kind of wood has little natural odor for the butter to absorb. If the butter has been carefully made and packed, covered with parchment paper and then with brine, and placed in a cool, dry, odorless place, it should keep well for months.

Sickness in Horses. In his lectures upon the care of horses Prof. Pritchard attributes most of the cases of sickness in horses to ignorance. Animals that eat hard food, like beans, hay, and grass, must necessarily have teeth like living millstones, because of the hard nature of the food. If they are allowed to become worn they fail to masticate their food properly. The man who eats too rapidly ruins his digestion in time, and the same applies to the horse. Without good digestion there could not be a healthy supply of blood. It is a mistake to drink while feeding, although it is the frequent practice. Horses should be fed not more than four times a day, and when fed regularly and at proper times they rarely become ravenous.

Three Good Gate Latches. The form of the gate latch or fastening is an important part of the structure, and care should be exercised in its construction. The form shown in Fig. 1 is very simple and effective. The latch, A, is of hard tough wood, eighteen inches in length, three-quarters of an inch thick, and one and a half inches wide. Through the inner end a wooden pin holds it in position. When the gate is closed the outer projecting end rests in a notch cut



in the post, as at S. All the plans shown admit of the gate opening either way if desired. In Fig. 2 a swinging latch is used, which should be about the size of that in Fig. 1. It is suspended by a wire at R. Two wooden pins prevent it from being moved too far in either direction. The plan in Fig. 3 is quite similar to the others, and is clearly shown. The latch, E, is shown in an enlarged form. A notch is cut in the lower



side, which rests on a pin when the gate is closed, the weight of the latch keeping it in position. Next in importance to the hinges of a gate are the fastenings, which should invariably be made of the very best material.

Most Profitable Stock. Men who are breeding and feeding pigs have the advantage of their fellow farmers who are breeding sheep, cattle, horses, or mules. Pigs come in the spring, and before the Christmas holidays have eaten themselves fat, weigh two hundred to three hundred pounds, and are sold and out of the way at a better market price than any other live stock. This is the situation in a nutshell. The men who buy and carefully breed and judiciously feed hogs have a first-class market all the year round, and the top of the market, too, so far as prices are concerned. True, it doesn't do to breed any too many in a bunch, and it pays to give them the best of care so far as food and other surroundings are concerned; but these being cared for, the business is as safe as banking and as profitable.

Farm Notes. In preparing for an apple orchard select a choice plot, one containing clover sod preferred; turn the sod under and set out the young trees in the spring. Be slow to cut off large limbs from fruit trees, prune the young sprouts with the thumb. The less severe the pruning to which a tree is subjected the more likely it is to be of long life.

The best pork as well as the cheapest, says an experienced hog raiser, is that made from hogs that have never been wintered. Quick growth and early maturity are essential in securing the largest profit. This fall is an excellent time to use lime. Plow the land, run the cultivator over it crosswise, and apply from thirty to fifty bushels of lime per acre. It may be left on the surface, no harrowing being required, as it will be carried down by the rains. A farmer suggests that it is a good plan to fumigate all grain bins, and corn cribs, by burning therein behind closed doors and windows a deep can of kerosene. This will kill all insects and destroy spores of disease that might otherwise be perpetuated.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fanciful Femine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Helpful to Worn-out Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.



RIGHT into autumn came many of the fashions of summer; in fact, the downright new things so far developed in the fall fashions are very few. Such as are found are, for the most part, variations of what you. One garment which is now bidding for acceptance is a decided novelty for it is of a unique shape. The Polish blouse, it being so very old that a far-away name is chosen for it. It is really no more nor less than a sweater. It is made of heavy wool with a little silk thread here and there. It slips over the head as did the long ago jersey, which it resembles except in bulkiness. The collar is high and double like the sweater of the athlete; it rolls up about the hips in a careless fashion, and does not fit at all about the waist line, where a heavy wrinkle marks each hip. It seems to have no darts, bagging under the bust line, which it fits as closely and exactly as did the old-time jersey. Over the shoulders and down the arms it fits like the paper on the wall. Most of them, however, are without sleeves. This garment takes on a sensational aspect as worn by some of its early adopters, who permit it to follow the contour of the figure, and to merely indicate the waist line. Enthusiasts declare that never has a fashion given to a magnificently molded woman such a chance for display.



Wear over this garment comes the Polish cape, the like of which never saw Poland. It, too, is an odd affair, that reaches to the hip line in the back and hangs in fan-like fashion from the high collar, from behind. From the shoulder-seams in front hang

fan-plated pieces which join the back "fan" under the arms and which do not cover the front, thus not interfering with the display of the blouse beneath. The cape is lined with silk to exactly match itself, and contrasts strongly with the color of the blouse. The latter is usually a dark red, or a strong myrtle green, in some cases being a dull yellow. With the red is worn dull gray, brown or black; with the green, a brilliant emerald green, but black, stone color or brown will be more popular with the yellow. Brown is the best, though black looks well. It is said by the very advanced designers who are launching the garment that it will be much subject to elaboration if it takes. The material is overlaid with silver, for use with a white satin trained skirt having drapery from the shoulders of silver and silver gauze, and hanging in the back in Greek fashion. It seems hardly possible that the Polish blouse will adapt itself to evening use, though it undoubtedly has attractive points for street wear.



Less like innovations are the garments which the artist sketches here, with though each possesses points of novelty, as new styles must to raise general favor. The pictured models will be more likely to become established fashions than will garments like those first described, for the former's new features are but part of the whole, and the latter can easily be recognized fashions which already prevail. The item of unusualness in the first illustration's bodice is that, in place of the ordinary round basque, there are a number of tabs, each showing an ornamental button. In materials the whole costume is simple enough, being made of navy-blue serge and garnished with white cloth. Its gored skirt is entirely plain, is lined with alpaca, and is stiffened around the bottom. The bodice has a fitted vest which buttons down the center, and is finished by a rolling collar faced with white. The jacket fronts are faced with white cloth, which also furnishes the large revers-collars.

collar and cuffs show lace garniture and a dove-colored ribbon with big loops and ends coming about the waist. A trick of draping gives a touch of novelty in the next dress shown. Here, in, inces-green, watered silk, dotted with white is trimmed with white tulle and moss-green velvet. The skirt is quite plain, and the bodice's oddly draped fronts are plain in the waist, where they are laid in pleats. The standing collar, bretelles and belt are of green velvet garnished with lace, and the ample sleeves are draped at the top; but are otherwise plain.

The very newest sleeve is, of course, an effort to lead the styles away from the adorable puffs that now take more material than the old-fashioned skirt used to. This sleeve fits over the shoulder with no fulcrum, a t.e arm-hole sets low, and the sleeve follows the outline of the arm to a little above the elbow, where it suddenly widens, according to the plan of a bell skirt and is very large. An under sleeve of muslin is a regular shower of frills, and is either made to show the bare arm, or



is like the gayety dancer's skirt—a mass of frills with nothing else disclosed. Wear an old-fashioned muslin bertha that comes well down over the shoulder, and is finished with frills of its own at the edge to break the severity of the new sleeve at the shoulder, and the effect will be very pretty. There is no need to point out the features of newness in the bodice next shown, for it is of a unique shape throughout, with the exception of the plain sleeves. The maker of this one was determined that its uncommon cut should be apparent, for she chose scarlet cashmere for it and trimmed with black lace. The garment fastens invisibly in the center and has a plain yoke finished with bretelles headed and edged with lace. A double row of lace extends down the front, trims the standing collar and continues around the bodice. A big two-looped bow of scarlet ribbon is placed in the junction of the bretelles in front. The back is plain, but shows the lace and bretelles.

Filled epaulettes are to be added to the many accessories of the modern gown, and they go charmingly with gowns made on the yoke plan. They are slightly half-moon in shape, and stiffened prettily, the foundation being covered with little frills of taffeta, net or lace. The "horns" of the moon rest back and front on the edge of the bodice where it meets the yoke. Here a great rosette, sometimes with a stole-like scarf pendant, finishes the effect. In black net, each ruffle edged with tiny beads of gold, they are very effective with any kind of dress. A woman may, with a clear conscience, cut up her old black net dress and use the good parts to concoct a pair of these epaulettes.



Such devices of fluffery are excellent for the slender figure, whose angularity they disguise, and, if skillfully managed, entirely conceal. With that end in view, the blouse waist of the final sketch is constructed. Its material is a medium-colored, flannel, which is trimmed with white satin and white lace.

The lining of the blouse fastens in the center, but the blouse proper closes at the side. It has a shirred yoke finished with a belt of wide white satin ribbon tying in full loops on the left side. A similar bow is placed in the center of the yoke in front, and the sleeves are draped into a series of puffs tacked to the lining. Women who feel kindly disposed toward dress elaborations which act as concealment for defects in the physical make-up, not avoid them, because of the approach of winter, with its fashions turning largely to garments which are essentially protective. It is almost always the rule as summer closes—and the one just past is no exception—to have a gentle outburst of frivolity in styles. If there have been frills before, there suddenly come frills before and behind. Besides, the season is longer now than it used to be, and ruffles may be indulged in for some weeks yet.

One of the fanciful notions of the changing season is the demand for gowns of richer materials inside than out. Thus, gingham dresses are seen which are actually lined with silk. The plaid gingham much in vogue is lined with heavy wash silk of the most brilliant shade in the plaid. Dressmakers declare that the "hang" of the gown is much improved, and that every dress should have the ruffles of silk about it to be entirely feminine. On the other hand, there are many who insist that the rustic of cotton is the right sort of rustle for cotton to have. Luckily, the patient sometimes gets well when the doctors disagree.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

What Jesus teaches us at His rest-times; or, in other words, how Christ rested—this is the lesson for this week, and is found in John 4: 1-24. Jesus at Jacob's well—Some of us, who call ourselves disciples and apostles, have been resting for a season. Is there any regret as we look back on the well-earned opportunities that have been granted? Has it been meat and drink to us to speak and do for Christ? Yes, after all, was there anything more refreshing than the privilege, gladly ours, of saying that kind word one day, of doing that kind deed? May the Lord teach us here again His own secret of refreshing!

Sir, there is nothing to draw with. "An instance of the world's slow apprehension. She was thinking of the natural well. Christ does not leave her or even rebuke her. He rather seizes upon the thought, taking the natural well as a text, and leads her on into a knowledge of the well and water of life. Here also he teaches us a lesson. 'Living water,' i.e., water of life. Or, to pursue the physical analogy, water that keeps on flowing. Christ himself explains it. He says that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." The word "springing up" means literally and graphically to leap. It has buoyancy and power within itself. It is fed from the heights and leaps toward the heights. "Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet." Just a quiet acknowledgment of her sin and of Christ's prophetic as one sent of God to rebuke sin. But she is trying to change the subject, when in the next breath, a little more glibly, perhaps, she begins the mooted question, "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain, and ye?" She has not yet apprehended what it is that is speaking with her. She is talking with a man, but she is not yet sitting at the feet of Jesus a Savior. "For the Father seeketh such." The accented seems to us to be upon the seeketh. As much as to say: God is not in any one favored place where some chance worshiper of the moment looks up with a strange new light in her eyes, we may imagine, born of the dawning apprehension. "I know that Messiah cometh which is called 'the Christ.'" She is looking inquiringly, scarcely aware of the words she is using, after, very directly and lovingly, he says, "I that speak unto thee am he." And now she is at his feet: the sinner has found a Savior!

Hints and Illustrations. At Jacob's Well we get a new view of life, its privileges and responsibilities. From this standpoint, the uplift of the well-curb of Synchar, what do you discover respecting the world's kingdom? Get an answer from each. What do you see? What do you? Do you behold the true symbolism of water? Do you see how liberal is the gospel, how it reaches all, how it finds an entrance to every heart? Do you discern that making place holy ground, the name of Jesus spoken there? Do you find the way to recuperation and strength? Do you lift up your eyes and even now behold the whitened harvests near at hand? Get a good look at the observatory of Jacob's Well.

This woman, whatever else she was, not, was teachable. She was humble, ready to receive help. It was George D. Prentiss who said, "The man who has a great idea of himself, and who has another great idea, and yet this woman was not weak. She was strong in her asking, as she was afterward strong in her testimony, strong in the Lord. It is such as this that obtain. Someone tells of an overhauling of an old colored man in his prayers. He was lifting up his hands and saying over and over again, 'O Lord, do your best with me! O Lord, do your best with me!' It was the best that came to this woman, and she asked for nothing less. Our Lord's own inquiry meeting. We learn a lesson here as to its conduct. A quick but profound searching of the heart, then bringing the soul straight to Jesus. Christ did not check this heart. He let her speak her mind, and he let her know that he was not ashamed of her. He let her know it, and then he showed her himself.

"The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." The saying was that a Jew would not tell a Samaritan his way, if lost; nor give him a drink, if thirsty. Thank God, the Jews had Christ. Such exclusiveness and bigotry is now entirely pagan in spirit. A missionary visitor preaching to an audience in heathen lands suddenly saw half his hearers arise and unceremoniously leave the place. "What did I do, what did I say, that offended?" he asked at the close. "Nothing," was the answer, "simply a low caste man came in and sat down on one of the seats." This is the real reason about us, hungry and thirsty, and we do not seem to know, dying for the water of life, with help just at hand. Jesus interpreted the ha-far-people's cries of men and taught us how to look at men and discover the real want of the soul from lip and eye. Lord Jesus, give us thy quick vision for souls.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst."—John 4: 14.

Next Lesson.—"Daniel's Abstinence."—Dan. 1: 8-24.

This and That. YALE graduates are to have a paper devoted especially to their interests. OF 473,208 persons of school age in Mississippi only 244 are of foreign birth. In Connecticut, Florida, Oregon and Wisconsin the school age begins at 4 years. NEW YORK has the greatest number of inhabited dwellings, 85,593; Nevada the least, 10,066. IN some of the Western States the number of dwellings increased 75 per cent. in ten years. The hottest place on earth is the vicinity of Marawi, when the north-west wind blows from the desert the thermometer has been known to go to 160. The men of the Italian garrison there can sleep only by the assistance of natives employed to go to and fro all night and sprinkle the bodies of the sufferers with water. THE mean temperature of several leading cities is as follows: Athens, 63 degrees; Boston, 43; Calcutta, 75; Charleston, 66; Constantinople, 56; Dublin, 50; Havana, 78; Jerusalem, 63; London, 50; Mexico, 60; Moscow, 41; Naples, 61; Paris, 51; St. Louis, 55; San Francisco, 59; Savannah, 67; Stockholm, 42; Washington, 50; Zanzibar, 90.

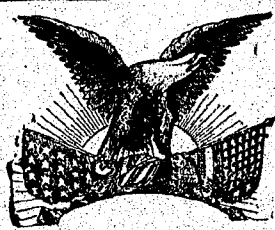
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer County.
For Lieut. Gov., ALFRED MILNES, of Branch County.
For Sec. of State, W. GARDNER, of Jackson County.

For St. Treas., JAS. M. WILKINSON, of Marquette County.
For Aud. Gen., STANLEY W. TURNER, of Roscommon County.

For Atty. Gen., FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent County.
For Land Com'r., WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. B. PATTERSON, of Ingham County.
For Member of Board of Education, W. E. FISKE, of Wexford County.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative Tenth Congressional District, ROSSEAU O. CRIMP, of Bay.

Senatorial Ticket.

For State Senator, 25th Sen. District, ALLAN G. PRESCOTT, of Isosco.

Judicial Ticket.

For Circuit Judge, 34th Dist., NELSON SHARP, of Ogemaw.

Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating County Officers to be supported at the next election, and the election of a County Committee, and to attend to such other business as may come before the convention.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:
Maple Forest, 3 Grayling, 18
Frederic, 3 Ball, 2
Grove, 2 So. Branch, 2
Blaine, 2 Cen. Plains, 3
Beaver Creek, 3.

JOHN STALEY,

C. W. SMITH, CHAIRMAN.
Secretary.

Louisville and St. Paul are hot competitors for the honor of entertaining the G. A. R. encampment next year.

Mutton and wool and lumber and hides and labor are cheap, but Democrats have boomed sugar and whiskey.

The President is strong on a pension veto but the sugar trust was too much for him.

After all Democrats may have to pay the bulk of the tax. The Buffalo Express says: "Eggs, potatoes, and apples will be cheaper—but whiskey will be dearer."

Maine followed Vermont with a republican victory that will make democrats think Tom Reed owns the whole state. His majority is larger than ever.

Gov. McKinley made a rousing speech in Maine, last Saturday night, and the echoes are now being heard as the republicans carried every county in it. The majority is the largest, by which it was ever carried.

About one-half of the 12,000,000 families in this country own their own homes, and only a fourth of the homes are encumbered. These figures are from the Census Office and not from a Populist speech.

Indiana wool is worth 11 cents cash in these "good old Democratic times." Uncle Sam's Democrats seem to have the idea that they can raise wool cheaper in Australia and South America. But wait until the American flocks are killed off and see what will happen.—Inter-Ocean.

Gov. Flower says that "every sensible man is a protectionist," which is only another way of admitting the fact that the Republican party represents the intelligence of the country.—GLOBE DEM.

The result of the election in Vermont, last week, is not very satisfactory to democrats of that or any other state. The republican majority is 27,510, and the plurality is 23,350. Not a single democratic state senator was elected, and but nine members of the lower branch.

The Republican tidal wave of 1894 has had its beginning in Vermont, and it touches a high water mark in that State which makes the oldest Democratic inhabitant visibly weary. All signs indicate that both the record and the Democracy are going to be smashed this year.—N. Y. Press.

Populist Congressmen are built on a broad scale of statesmanship. During the session of Congress just closed, although not numerous, they have introduced bills amounting in the aggregate to \$35,507,300,000, or a sum equal to three and one-half times all the paper money, gold, silver, copper, nickel, brass, and iron coins in all the civilized world.—Inter-Ocean.

Yorkshire houses are jubilant over the passage of the tariff bill, and are confident of increasing business in the future.—Dispatch to New York Sun.

This is more than can be said of any "shire" in the United States. Where have there been any bonfires and rejoicing over tariff reform? Where in this country has business been increased, or even encouraged?—Inter-Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Secretary Hoke Smith's decision in the Amasa Daly homestead case, if it stands, will rob hundreds of homesteaders in the upper peninsula of all they have and turn over to the foreign and other capitalists about 15,000 acres of land valued at more than \$1,000,000. Perhaps the secretary of the interior thinks those homesteaders are all pensioners.—Det. Journal.

The New York World says the Gorman Wilson Bill reduces the tariff by additions to the free list, and will save the people \$11,000,000 per year. But taking sugar alone from the free list and placing it on the dutiable, increases the cost to the people more than \$70,000,000, which robs them of about \$50,000,000. This can hardly be declared good policy even if it is democratic, and is another case of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole.

An old farmer when urged by an implement dealer to buy a new binder, says an exchange, refused, saying he had nothing to sell but a lot of horses and could not sell them, for threshers were run by steam, street cars were run by electricity, and this government was run by a lot of d—d jackasses, and where does a horse come in anyway?

Judicial Convention.

The first republican Judicial Convention of the 34th district, met in Standish, on Wednesday, of last week. Every county was represented except Roscommon. The delegates from Crawford county were Geo. L. Alexander and John Staley. M. H. French, of Ogemaw county, was elected chairman and L. A. White, of same county, secretary. A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of Gov. Rich, in appointing Hon. Nelson Sharp, Circuit Judge, and to further commend his action. Judge Sharp was made the nominee of the convention by a unanimous vote.

Judge Sharp accepted the nomination in a short speech announcing his allegiance to the party principles, and that he realized the honor conferred on him by Gov. Rich, but considered the endorsement and nomination by the convention, a greater one.

The following persons were elected members of the Judicial Committee: Otsego county, W. L. Townsend; Crawford, Geo. L. Alexander; Gladwin, Thos. G. Campbell; Arenac, L. H. Joviatt; Ogemaw, W. T. Yeo; Roscommon, Chas. Blanchard. Geo. L. Alexander was elected chairman and W. T. Yeo, secretary.

Robbing Pensioners.

We clip the following dispatch from Washington, D. C., from the Detroit Tribune. This accounts entirely for the decrease in pension estimates, and accounts for the triumphant howls of the dominant party over the supposed decrease in expenditures:

"The veterans of the union armies throughout the entire country are well aware of the fact that the worthy pensioners of the republic have been annoyed, harassed, and injured by the democratic administration ever since its inauguration. It is not generally known, however, that in addition the democratic administration has been engaged in actually robbing them.

It has just been ascertained that in all cases of suspension of pensions, the payment of the remittances to which the veterans are entitled have been stopped. And, after this adverse administration has been compelled to restore the names of veterans to the pension rolls, the pension to which they were entitled during the months of their suspension is deliberately withheld from them and they seek redress in vain.

For example when the pension of a soldier was suspended on Jan. 1st, 1894, and his name was restored to the rolls on Aug. 1st, 1894, that restoration is an acknowledgment that the administration was wrong and that the pensioner was entitled to the pension which he was receiving. Nevertheless the money due him as his lawful pension during the seven months from Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st, 1894, is withheld from him."



COMING!!!

COMING!

The COOK & WHITBY

COLOSSAL

English Circus Museum

and Menagerie,

Allied with America's

Racing Association.

And JUPITER

THE RIDING LION.



50 Cages Rare & Valuable Animals.

A HERD OF ELEPHANTS. A DROVE OF CAMELS.

100 ACTS. 20 Aerial Artists.

50 Acrobats. 30 Hurricane Riders.

5 MILITARY BANDS. 5

A REGIMENT OF CLOWNS.

Enough Trained Animals alone to Equip a Big Menagerie.

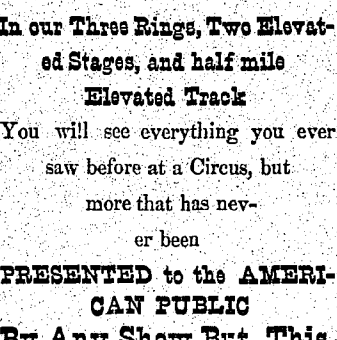
THE FINEST HORSES OF ANY SHOW ON EARTH.

In our Three Rings, Two Elevated Stages, and half mile Elevated Track

You will see everything you ever saw before at a Circus, but more that has never been

PRESENTED to the AMERICAN PUBLIC

By Any Show But This.



Unequaled! Unsurpassed!!

An Exhibition of Sublimity and Grandeur

Never

TO BE FORGOTTEN.

DONT MISS

THE PARADE, 10:30

A. M.

Excursions Run

ON ALL RAILROADS.

Will be held at

GRAYLING, MONDAY,

Sept. 24th, 1894.

PACK YOUR GRIP,
READY TO START FOR DETROIT.
MICHIGAN'S GREATEST STATE FAIR.
September 10th. to 21st.
THE HOME OF
The Great Daily of Michigan.
We invite every one to see the **GREATEST PRESS ROOM** IN MICHIGAN, a sight equal to the Fair itself; a great modern 19th century exhibition.
DON'T FORGET THE EVENING NEWS OFFICE, 65 Shelby Street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST
FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE
History of Grayling.

1879.
Quite moist. Little Jake, of Saginaw, in town. Mrs. J. M. Jones improving in health. Willie Masters quite sick. Geo. Hall of Pere Cheney subscribes for the **AVANCE**. F. Teasdale, missing. D. H. Shoop presents the **AVANCE** force with a fine lot of beets, tomatoes, turnips and potatoes.

1881.
Weather cool. Jacob Kneth, of Grove killed a large black bear. J. M. Jones let the contract for a new residence. Renison of Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, in Grayling. Grayling Glee Club came to the front with J. M. Finn as leader. Death of Henry Shoppengon.

1882.
Ladies' Aid Society social at R. P. Forbes. H. T. Shafter, of Center Plains leaves sample of early potatoes at **AVANCE** office, and Mr. Wm. Metcalf a sample of wheat. First crop of grain ever threshed in the county was raised by F. L. Barker, of Frederic. **AVANCE** office happy over receipt of supply of potatoes, etc. School meeting held and arrangements made to put up a new school house.

1883.
Miss Bertie Bell, of Springport, guest of her aunt Mrs. O. J. Bell. A. H. Marsh happy over an 8th girl. Renison held at Gaylord. Farewell party given N. E. Britt and family, at Opera House, on account of their leaving for Oregon. Mrs. C. D. Caster, of Jackson county, guest of her sister Mrs. O. J. Bell.

1884.
Weather hot. H. Schriber of Grove happy over a new boy. Rev. Forsyth preached his farewell sermon, but few heard it. Democratic pow-wow in Grayling, for which announcement the duns, wanted to punish us. Wm. Smith of Maple Forest, converted to Republicanism.

1885.
Perry Manwaring went to the State Fair. Mrs. Kelly reports having a squash, weight over 40 pounds. Ladies Union give a social at church for benefit of Rev. Weir. Messrs. R. Crofoot, and Cyrus Tubbs, of Chesaning, guests of J. M. Jones. Fishing trip down the Au Sable made by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes of Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. O. Palmer, Mrs. Sinclair of Jonesville, Shoppengon and ya local.

1886.
H. Schriber of Grove, and P. Aebli and H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, proved up on their homesteads. Death of Ernest, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wainwright. Miss Vena Jones went to Chesaning, but celebrated her birthday before leaving. C. W. West, of Center Plains, and J. Lightner of Grove, report excellent crops of corn. A. C. Babbitt and his father purchase Simpson's Lake and propose to go into the business of hatching trout and grayling.

1887.
W. G. Marsh moves to Grayling. W. O. Braden moved into new house next to Dr. Woodworth. John. F. Hum commences work on his new residence. J. Ballard brought in sample of Crab Apples. Master Frank Michelson becomes the owner of a pair of ponies. H. Trumley joins Marvin Post. Henry Funck, of South Branch, joins Marvin Post. D. B. (Marlington), a stranger, dies in Grayling.

1888.
C. A. Ingerson moves into town. Mrs. Nora Olds, of Vanderbilt, guest of Mrs. O. Palmer. Paper Cap Social at Opera House. J. M. Finn returns from his gold mine. W. O. Bradford of Blaine, attended the National G. A. R. encampment at Columbus, Ohio. Marriage of Rufus Wilcox and Miss Emma Metcalf. Marriage of Victor Salling and Miss Christina Hanson.

1889.
Martin Nelson returned from Denmark. J. F. Hum and Thos. Amberson relieve contract to build M. E. parsonage. Mr. and Mrs. J. Staley returned from Manitowish, J. Staley appointed State Agent of the Board of Corrections and Charities. Levi Clement and family move back to Grayling. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingerson, a son. Marriage of Mr. Henry Peterson and Miss Mary Michelson.

1890.
Dr. E. M. Roffee left for his home in New York. Mrs. N. P. Salling visiting in Detroit. Dr. C. W. Smith went to Ionia on a visit. J. L. Hanson left for his Indiana home after a three weeks visit. J. G. Marsh presented the editor of **AVANCE** with a large head of cabbage. Larger attendance than ever in Grayling school.

1891.
Pension of S. Hempstead increased. Rev. S. G. Taylor returned from Chicago. Annual school meeting held, with no change in officers. J. Patterson went to Detroit. J. M. Finn was a visitor in Grayling. S. H. & Co. had another horse killed on the tramway. Grading commenced on railroad to Lewistown. Team run away with Mrs. J. Charron and her sister, Mrs. T. Proulx.

1892.
Prof. Benkelman happy, a daughter. Pension of A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, increased. J. M. Jones returned from Duluth. Severe hail storm in Center Plains. J. Staley traded his Bank building to N. Michelson. Death of Mrs. Stevens, mother of Mrs. T. Wakeley. Traia and mail messenger put on the Lewistown railroad. Death of Dr. Revell, S. S. Claggett went to Toledo, for his family. Connummum Social at Opera House.

1893.
Miss Bessie and Axel Michelson returned from Chicago. James K. Bates and wife went to Chicago. Dr. W. H. Niles went to the Exposition. P. Aebli assists in **AVANCE** office. Ladies Aid Society, M. E. Church give a social at W. R. C. hall, and netted over \$50.00. N. Michelson and two sons returned from Illinois.

St. Nicholas.
A poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. "How Willy's Ship Came Back," with a frontispiece illustration by G. Varian, opens the September number of **St. Nicholas**. This is followed by a story by Rachel Carey about an Angora cat named "Lucifer" that was brought from Paris and that served indirectly as the means of saving its young mistress's life. "The Wreck of the 'Markham,'" by Edwin Fiske Kimball, is a true story of the Nantucket Shoals. The narrative is put into the mouth of a brawny life-saving station keeper, who with his crew, rescued the shipwrecked mariners after a terrible experience of twenty-six hours in an open boat. Eluma A. Opper, in "The Vandervorst Medal," has an interesting story for girls of class-room rivalry. The hero of Tudor Jenks's story, "Anthony and the Ancients," who finds himself transported back to prehistoric times by a bit of necromancy, creates some doubt among the auditors of his glowing accounts of modern inventions by his inability to explain the methods of working.

There is more than the usual amount of adventure to attract the youthful readers to **St. Nicholas** for September. Deceatur and Somers, as told in Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's serials, lead the American naval forces in the memorable storming of Tripoli.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

All kinds of School Books and School Supplies just received. 5 and 10 cent Tablets. Student's Note Books and Composition Books in endless variety

School Crayons, Blackboard Erasers, Slates, Pencils, Book-bags, Scholar's Companions, School Registers, and in fact everything used in a modern school-room.

YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.

Fournier's Drug Store!

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS!

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

HARRY W. EVANS,

Successor to LARABEE,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.

I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plows

Harrows, Drills, Reapers, mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., that was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.

O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.

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WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Pure Lard, at Claggett's.

J. Staley attended the Judicial Convention, at Standish, last Wednesday.

Straw Hats at S. H. & Co's.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

The celebrated Ma-No-Can brand of Oysters, for sale at McClaine's.

Joseph Patterson was in Rosemont last week.

Eureka Garden Hose, for sale by S. H. & Co.

G. A. Johnson, of Lewiston, has engaged in the Livery business.

A new stock of Men's Pants and Shirts, at Claggett's. Very cheap.

The Congregational church at Lewiston is completed.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. R. Larson was visiting friends in Lewiston, last week.

New stock of Dry Goods at Claggett's. Prices rock bottom.

Miss Josie Jones is expected to return from her visit with friends in Ohio, to-morrow.

68 new styles of Tablets to select from, at Fournier's Drug Store.

L. Fournier went to Saginaw, Saturday to arrange for moving back to Grayling.

Paint! Paint! Paint! at the store of S. H. & Co.

Rev. S. G. Taylor has been returned to Grayling, by Conference, to serve his fifth year.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

Mrs. Silas Finn, mother of J. Maurice Finn, died at her home in Royal Oak, last Monday, aged 74 years.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's warehouse.

D. M. Kneeland, of Lewiston lost his big black dog, "Blissmark," by the poison route, last week.

Go to Claggett's for Creamery Butter.

J. Staley has a new assistant in the Bank, in the person of his nephew, Mr. Purcell, of Caro.

For School Books, Stationery, etc., go to Fournier's Drug Store.

See Jupiter, the Riding Lion with the Cook & Whitby Circus which exhibits at Grayling, Sept. 24th.

Claggett's 30 cent Coffee is a hummer. Try it!

Archibald House and his mother, of Maple Forest, were in town last week. Archibald will now read the AVALANCHE.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Henry Bunck, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday. He brought in a load of Apples and Pears.

Give Claggett's 35 cent Tea, a trial. 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

O. S. Purcell is the name of Mr. J. Staley's assistant in the Bank. Make his acquaintance.

Rogers & Gallet's Toilet Water and Cologne, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Claggett selects his Teas and Coffees especially for his trade. Give them a trial!

J. F. Hum went to the North Branch, Tuesday morning, to build a bridge over that stream for which he has the contract.

A fine line of Umbrellas, just received, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The social of the K. O. T. M. of Grayling, last week was a pleasant and agreeable one, but the financial results rather slim.

Claggett sells the best \$2.00 shoe on earth. Either Gents or Ladies. Call and see them before you buy.

Geo. L. Alexander, Esq., was a delegate to the Judicial Convention, and made a happy speech supporting the nomination of Judge Sharp.

The Supper at Mrs. Brinks, last evening, for the benefit of Rev. J. Williams, gave him over \$20.00.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Arlington Eickhoff, who has been passing his vacation with his parents, returns to Washington, D.C. to school, next Monday.

Pants below cost, at the Fournier Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Somebody started a report at Chibogyan that a Polish woman had given birth to six babies. The report was found to be correct, only it took the woman 10 years to perform the feat.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best coffee in town, for 29 cents. You should try it.

Rundbeck Post, G. A. R., of Chibogyan, lost a member, Ivory Littlefield, by death, in his 59th year, last Thursday week. He was keeper of the Light House, at that place.

Burglar Alarms, the finest things out. For sale by S. H. & Co. Go and see them.

On the 28th of July, Rev. O. E. Hill, of Owosso, a former resident of Grayling, was presented by his wife, with a young son.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Your only opportunity to see the Riding Lion will be at the exhibition of the Cook & Whitby Circus at Grayling, Sept. 24th.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, always on hand, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes left for Flint, last Saturday morning to join a party of friends and go to the National Encampment, G. A. R. at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Building Material, all kinds at lowest prices, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

L. S. Benson is in Detroit in the interests of the ladies of Grayling, looking up a new stock of gawaws and furbelows which they expect to use in decorating themselves.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

The attention of republicans is especially invited to the announcement of candidates for office, which will be found in another column.

To close out their boys suits, S. H. & Co. offer them at half price.

W. H. Sherman and Benjamin F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, were in town Monday. B. F. brought in a load of 45 bushels of wheat, which he traded for flour.

Go and see the line of School Tablets, the finest in the land, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Five years work has been necessary to subdue and train Jupiter, the Equestrian Lion, to be seen only at the Cook & Whitby Circus at Grayling, Sept. 24th.

There will be no services at the M. E. Church until Sunday the 23d., on account of the absence of the pastor.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Rev. S. G. Taylor went to the South, to attend the annual meeting of the M. E. Conference. He will return by way of Detroit, stopping there to visit his father.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

The only absolute feature presented by any show on earth will be seen at Cook & Whitby's exhibition at Grayling, Sept. 24th. The Riding Lion, Jupiter. Do not fail to see him.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Dr. W. B. Flynn, dentist, of West Branch, will be here, Sept. 18th to 22d.

Buy \$4 worth of goods at J. M. Jones', and get the story of Columbus and the Great Exposition. It will pay you, as the book is well worth reading.

E. R. McFarland, of Emmet Co. came down yesterday on business with the Land Office. He claims to prefer his present home to the old one in Maple Forest.

Why is the town using Sherwin-Williams' paint for all of their buildings? Easily explained. It is the best paint on the market, and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

The Grayling Base Ball Club respectfully thank the Cornet Band for services rendered by them and the citizens for their attention, at the game last Saturday.

E. O. Hebert, the proprietor of the Grayling House, last week took possession, and from now on will be its landlord as well as owner. We wish him much success in his new vocation. Birney Parsons is retained behind the desk.

The supper and social at W. R. C. hall, last week, was well patronized and the ladies realized about \$27. It will be received by the intended recipient without a request for him to leave town, as was done in another case last week.

S. H. & Co. guarantee the Sherwin-Williams' paint to give perfect satisfaction, and offer to re-paint any house, free of charge, on which the paint should peel off or not give satisfaction. What better guarantee can be furnished?

Wanted, in almost every town in the country, an editor who can read, write and argue politics, and at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historic at will; write to please everybody; know everybody without asking or being told; always have something good to say about everybody else; living on wind, and making more money than enemies. For such a man a good opening will be made in the graveyard.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Walker of Blaine, welcomed a new nine pound boy at their house Aug. 5th.

Mrs. Chas. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek, was the guest of Miss Vena Jones for several days last week and attended the "Chicken Pie Social," on Thursday evening.

A merry war has been started in Saginaw among the druggists. A. Loranger began it by cutting prices on everything from cigars up to spiritous fruit. The other dealers immediately took up the gauntlet and now the people of that city will have the benefit which will accrue to the public.

Arthur DeWaele returned home Saturday from Nestor having just closed a successful term of school in that township. He left again to-day to take a 50 pupil school in Gladwin county. The fact that Art was the successful applicant among eight speaks well for his ability as tutor.—Ros. News.

Reports to the State board of health show diarrhoea, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, dysentery in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Sept. 1st. Consumption was reported at 24 places, typhoid fever at 47, scarlet fever at 30, diphtheria at 23, measles at 34 and smallpox at one place.

Mrs. Henry Peterson lost \$12 at the store of S. H. & Co. last Tuesday. She laid it on the counter, while talking with Mr. Salling, and when missed could not be found. The party was peeped of taking it denied the theft, but the evidence was only circumstantial and no action was taken.

There is a large amount of cheek in Grayling that is not owned exclusively by the male persuasion. On the 4th of July a dinner was given to which all were invited to contribute, and the proceeds were to be used in paying the salary of one of our ministers. It was not turned over as agreed but on last Wednesday evening the projectors of the entertainment offered to make over the funds if the minister would leave to win. He refused and the end is not yet.

The Cook & Whitby Circus and Menagerie, in its management, its fidelity to word of promise, its magnificence, grandeur and completeness, is the ideal of perfection. Its street parade is a glittering success from front chariot to rear callopie. Its menagerie contains a goodly collection of the animals of the forest, from the mammoth 8,500 lb. elephant to the tiny monkey. Its ring performances were new, novel and rare. The chariot races, English riding, comical races, etc., were such as are seldom witnessed under canvas.

Our people over-sized the seating capacity in the day-time and applauded the performances from beginning to end.—Newcomerstown (O.) Index.

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The Cook & Whitby Circus and Menagerie, in its management, its fidelity to word of promise, its magnificence, grandeur and completeness, is the ideal of perfection. Its street parade is a glittering success from front chariot to rear callopie. Its menagerie contains a goodly collection of the animals of the forest, from the mammoth 8,500 lb. elephant to the tiny monkey. Its ring performances were new, novel and rare. The chariot races, English riding, comical races, etc., were such as are seldom witnessed under canvas.

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Dr. E. J. BUCK

Wishes to announce to the public of Grayling and vicinity, that he has opened an office in

EVANS' DRUG STORE, and is prepared to answer day and night calls.

April 19, 11

For Sale Cheap.

A small building, 16x18 and lot, opposite the residence of S. Mc Intyre. A bargain. H. Stephan, P.O. Box 16.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures. Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Notice to all Loyal Citizens.

The Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan, will be held at Cheboygan, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1894, and you are cordially invited to be with us on that occasion and we will try and make you happy.

J. C. WOOSTER, SECRETARY.

Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gallotette, Druggist, Beaver Lake, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life." Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

There will be a general Table Pic Nic, held on the grounds of the Farmers' Association, near the Odell school house, on Saturday, September 22nd, 1894, commencing at ten o'clock a.m. Everybody and their friends are invited to come and have a good sociable time.

BY ORDER OF COM.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Financial Report

Of School District, No. 1, Grayling township, September 8th, 1894.

RECEIPTS:

Unorganized mill tax, \$ 702.44

Primary Int. fund, 609.31

Tuition, 7.75

Bond, 990.00

From Town Treasurer, 5,132.74

Bal. on hand Sep. 3, '92, 1,150.31

Total, \$8,989.55

EXPENDITURES:

Teacher's salaries, \$3,450.00

Janitor, 390.00

Trustee's, 35.00

Insurance, 86.50

Repairs, 204.17

Supplies, 467.38

Wood, 134.25

Furniture, 226.25

Interest on bonds, 75.00

Building addition, 1,455.00

NEW FALL GOODS!

We are daily receiving many New Goods and to all who are interested in knowing where to buy the best

GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

We respectfully ask them to watch all our future announcements, for we will be loaded with good bargains, and we offer them to you all, so that we may

ALWAYS BE KNOWN AS RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

To start the ball rolling we offer the following bargains:

1 Case Good Dark Prints,	4 Cents.
1 " Extra Good Prints,	4 1/2 "
1 " Shirting Prints,	3 1/2 "
1 " Unbleached Cotton,	3 1/2 "
1 " 7 Cent Grade,	4 1/2 "
10 yards Cream Shaker Flannel,	85 "
1 Lot White Blankets,	74 "
1 Lot Gray Grays,	86 "
Mixed Dress Flannel, 35 Cent Grade,	19 "
Tricot Flannel, all colors, 39 "	25 "
Men's Shirts, Extra Quality, were 75 cents,	48 "

And Hundreds of other Bargains.

Do not forget that we are closing out every Man, Boy and Child's Suit, AT COST.

IKE ROSENTHAL,

We always do as we Advertise.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack, City 7:40 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 7:15 p.m. Arr. Grand R. 8:15 a.m. 10:55 p.m. 11:15 a.m. Kalamazoo 7:30 p.m. 11:35 a.m. 8:40 a.m. Chicago 7:10 a.m. 11:10 a.m. 9:15 a.m. Richmond 11:20 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 11:40 a.m. Fort Wayne 11:40 a.m. 11:50 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Indianapolis 12:00 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m. 7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Pullman Car to Grand Rapids. 1:30 p.m. train daily ex. Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central R.R.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HAD A TRAGIC ENDING

ATTEMPT OF NAPOLEON TO ERECT AN EMPIRE.

The United States and Mexico's Indian President Baffled His Scheme—Execution of Maximilian and Gen. Miramar and Mejia—Charlotte Now a Maniac.

End of an Empire.

Strange are the ways of fate. We reach for the rose and grasp a thorn; we exchange unwittingly the substance for the shadow.

Had Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, never relinquished his rights to the Hapsburg throne—never crossed the seas to his new empire of

EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN Mexico—he would have escaped the tragic end that befell him on the plains of Queretaro, would stand today next in succession to the proud Austrian Empire, and his wife, the beautiful but unfortunate Charlotte, would not now be spending her days hopelessly insane in the royal castle of Bouchnout, near Brussels.

Brightly shone that day in 1864 when Maximilian and Charlotte, after paying farewell visits to the French, Belgian and English courts and after receiving the Papal benediction, left their beautiful palace of Miramar on the blue Adriatic and sailed for the

to see things clearly himself, but equally incapable of surrounding himself with clear-sighted advisers. The country needed a hard, shrewd, practical soldier-ruler; a man of simple tastes and close economy. Maximilian was a traditional prince; notwithstanding the emptiness of his coffers, he surrounded himself with chamberlains, marshals of the court, equerries, etc., and with such titles and the corresponding emoluments he quenched the men whose lights and work he most needed.

Meantime while Maximilian, supported by French bayonets, was curiously looking over his new domain, "President Juarez in the mountain wilderness of Chihuahua, surrounded by a small band of penniless followers, listened with Indian stolidity to the echo of the noise in the capital. His coffers were empty, his cabinet had vanished, his army was melting away, and the civilized world scoffed at his presumption. His only companion was Lerdo de Tejada, his faithful secretary of state, and strong in the knowledge of their right, these two silent watchers waited, with dogged patience for the dawn of their day, the day of independence, the day that was to break upon the land three years later.

American interference. With the ending of the civil war in the United States a new complexion was given to affairs in Mexico. The United States Government had persistently refused to recognize Maximilian and had intimated time and again to Napoleon that it would be desirable to name a time for the withdrawal of the French troops. While we were engaged in war among ourselves Napoleon paid little attention to our representations, but when the civil war ended and when besides our State Department insinuated the probability of an armed interference Napoleon was all attention, and from the autumn of 1866 to February, 1867, the French troops evacuated Mexico.

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Founding an Empire in Mexico. It was the project of the third Napoleon of France to found an empire in Mexico that would be feudatory to France and the occasion came when Juarez, the President of Mexico, and a full-blooded Indian, repudiated the debt which that country owed to France, England and Spain. The representatives of these three countries drew up an agreement by which naval and military forces were to be sent to Mexico to seize the ports of entry on the Gulf coast and apply the revenue to the payment of the foreign debts of Mexico. No territory was to be seized nor was Mexico to be disturbed in her form of government. In 1861 the allied forces arrived in Vera Cruz and the following year a convention was held between the representatives of the invading European powers and Mexico. Then the designs of France were laid bare, and England and Spain promptly withdrew from the enterprise. War then raged between the French forces and those of Juarez and the latter was forced to retire to the northern provinces.

Napoleon III had well selected his time. The United States was then in the throes of a mighty rebellion, unable to extend aid except moral to Mexico; and that moral aid had at the time little influence. Availing himself of his opportunity, Napoleon offered the throne of Mexico to Maximilian, grand-duke of Austria and brother of the present reigning sovereign of Austria-Hungary. The latter asked that the people of Mexico express themselves on the subject, and through the efficacy of French bayonets a false vote was secured, and Maximilian accepted. April 10, 1864, he was crowned at his

palace of Miramar, and, after paying farewell visits to several European courts, and receiving the blessing of the pope, he and his wife, Charlotte, set sail for Mexico May 20. "Like two children deluged with a new toy," writes John Hearst Jr., in current Scribner's, "Maximilian and Charlotte laid down the rules of etiquette for their household; created new orders; invented designs for decorations and medals; chose the uniforms for the imperial bodyguard, and seriously pondered all the trivial imitation laces and bow-knots of a Louis XIV. court across the water."

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PROMINENT LABOR LEADERS.



HOW THE PARTY DEGENERATED.

What Lincoln Said When He Was Thought Of for the Presidency.

W. W. Danenhower, the father of Lieut. Danenhower, of arctic fame, who died the other day, up to the day of his death, preserved in a glass-covered frame a brief note written to him by Lincoln on the day of his first inauguration, March 4, 1861.

Danenhower, who was a close friend of Lincoln, had called to see him that morning, and admittance had been refused him. The President, hearing of it, in spite of his many cares, took time to pen a note of apology, telling his friend not to think he was "putting on airs" because he was "in the White House," and asking him to call again and he would see that he was admitted.

Danenhower, according to the Philadelphia Record, was the first to announce to Lincoln the decision of the National Convention Committee of Conference to recommend Lincoln to the National Convention. Lincoln's look of surprise, he said, was genuine. He laughed a deep inward ripple, and, dropping his hands and removing his legs from a table before which he was seated, he arose and paced the room, saying: "Why, Danenhower, this shows how political parties are degenerating. You and I can remember when we thought no one was fit for the Presidency but Harry Clay. Now you are seriously considering me for the position. It is absurd."

FAIR LILLIAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Cottage in Which the Queen of Comic Opera First Saw the Light.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Leonard at their home on Fourth avenue, Dec. 4, 1861, a bright baby girl, weighing 9½ pounds.

This, the first press notice the acknowledged queen of comic opera, Lillian Russell, ever received, appeared on Dec. 7, 1861, and was penned by her own father, the editor of the Clinton (Iowa) Weekly Herald. The house, in which the interesting event occurred was situated in the rear of the office building of H. B. Horton, located on Fourth avenue, between First and Second streets, and faced east on the alley running north and south between Third and Fourth avenues. At that time this house was situated almost in the center of the business district, across the street from the Iowa Central Hotel, then the largest hotel in Iowa, and one of the finest west of Chicago.

A St. Louis Post-Dispatch correspondent in Clinton has photographed the house, which, it will be seen, was exceedingly primitive. The main portion was "squatty," scarcely a story and a half in height, and covered a ground space of 18x25 feet. The front door opened directly into the room used as a parlor. There were three other rooms on the ground floor, occupied as sitting-room, bedroom and kitchen and dining-room combined. The main portion of the house has been moved and now constitutes an addition to the building occupied by a bottling company, and the old walls, which were the first to

hear the voice of the now great singer, resound with the hissing noises of machines used in bottling the effervescent pop.

Shortly after Lillian's birth the Leonard family removed from their abode on the alley to 408 Seventh avenue, immediately in the rear of the Baptist Church, and at that time one of the finest residences in the town. Here the remainder of their days in Clinton were spent.

The Cash Customer. Go to a grocery or dry goods or notion store anywhere in England to make some purchases and inquire the price. You will receive a polite answer, and then, if you happen to have credit at the particular store and you ask to have the article you covet charged, you will be politely told that the article, whatever it is, is whether a half-pound of sugar or tea, will be a tippecence or thruppence more for "bookings." The first named price is the cash price, since the presumption always obtains that when prices are asked the transaction is to be a cash transaction. And what is true in England is for the most part true on the continent of Europe. If books

keepers entertain a pet theory that the people for whom the books are kept should be made to pay the cost of the same. Merchants of the city can tell of repeatedly receiving bills from German houses and always finding even the cost of postage on the bill charged in the account.

Throughout Europe the eminently equitable plan obtains of encouraging a cash business by giving the cash customer an advantage over the one who pays his bills but once in a month or once in six months, or sometimes not at all. Here in free America in retail establishments both cash customers and debt customers are placed on nearly the same footing, only that the cash customer pays a trifle more for his necessities than he ought to in order to make up the losses arising from bad accounts.—Kansas City Grocer.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE. Some of the Reasons Why They Leave the Farm.

Briefly, it is too much. "The boy's colt is the father's horse," says a writer in the Southern Mercury. I have had a talk with a number of young men who left the farm last spring after the crops were tended. One says, "I tended forty acres of corn, besides other crops; last winter I chopped twenty cords of wood to sell besides all we used and enough for summer use. I thought that ought to fetch a good suit of clothes, but it didn't, so I left home. 'Tis an old story, but it's true. I asked how he was getting along. He said, 'Not very well. I've worked two weeks and been laid off two weeks, and the latter I had to pay my board, and it don't pay working in town. 'Tis farm suits me the best, and tomorrow I'll strike out and get a job. You know it's no use to expect anything of the old man, although I'd rather be home than anywhere else.' The boys do not get the show they deserve. An old Kentuckian did little else than hunt, and if there was game within miles of him he would have it, but his success was due to one of the most ordinary-looking purps I ever saw. I remarked one day that it was strange such a mongrel as his was such a good hunter. Said he, "Do you know, neighbor, what makes that air dog so good? It's because he always gets his share of the game." I came to the conclusion that that was the whole secret.

Farmers in general are a unique kind of men, and have more legitimate ways of making money than any class of men I know. If crops are good, prices are low; if on the other hand, crops are poor, are prices not correspondingly high, and if should happen to cut both ways, viz., good crops and high prices, then it is a grand chance to pay off that little mortgage or buy a lot of new machinery, which, as prudent men, they hate to run in debt for, or the good woman sees a chance to get that little addition to the home, or some new furniture, which she has been promised. The boy generally gets left, and it is no wonder he feels disgusted. No wonder he feels

Like the old Queen's arm. That Granthor Young Brought back from Concord Boston. Give your boys a show. Say to them, "Here are two or three acres of land; put it into whatever you have a mind to." Assist them to cultivate, harvest and market it, and whatever they raise on it, give to them. Do not go on the principle of "The boy's colt is father's horse." The seed may be yours, but let the crop be the boys'.

Thought He Knew Sugar. A rather good joke is going the rounds in St. John, at the expense of the representative of a sugar refinery. Calling on a merchant he found the latter examining a sample of what he (the new comer) took to be a granulated sugar sample. Scouting competition from a new quarter, he assumed a critical air and sniffed at the sample, took some of it in his fingers, and with the air of a connoisseur assured the merchant that there was no centrifugal in it, and that it was not worth over three cents. He was quite sure his company could duplicate it at a very low figure. When he finally offered to take a sample and send to his people for that purpose, the owner of the sample, who was also present, observed that that would hardly be necessary, as this particular article came from the Windsor Salt Works. There was a sudden and awful silence for a minute. It was broken by the merchant, who had been laboriously holding his sides as long as he could.—Maritime Grocer.

Rare Catch in Maine. An exceedingly rare animal, a black-faced, black-corned caribou, was recently shot at Andover, Me. This caribou was also unusually large, with big, branching horns.

SIGNS HIS FULL NAME NOW.

A Clubman's Embarrassing Experience After Writing a Love Letter.

Sleepless Nights

Make you weak, weary, unfit for work, indolent to exertion. They show your nerve strength is gone and your nervous system needs building up. The surest

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

Two Home Seekers' Excursions

To all parts of the West and Northwest via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at practically half rates. Round trip tickets, good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale, will be sold on Sept. 26 and Oct. 9, 1914. For further information apply to the nearest passenger ticket agent or address G. H. Headford, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Cubic Ton of Coal.

The cubic capacity of a ton of coal is being inquired into by the Admiralty, says the Court Journal. It has always been reckoned that one ton of coal goes to forty cubic feet, but many complaints have lately been received from engineers of short delivery on the regulation scale of forty feet to a ton. A vessel recently loaded on this measurement as a basis of quantity was found to have a deficiency of fourteen tons. Obviously, however, it must have been badly stowed, for it has been proved that a ton of well-stowed Welsh coal only occupies a cubic capacity of thirty-five feet.

It is somewhat curious that such a question should be raised at such a late hour, for the forty-foot system has been in use for so many years that to doubt its accuracy is tantamount to questioning the multiplication table, and it inevitably gives rise to another question as to the real quantity of coal vessels receive under this measurement.

"Female Weakness"

for ten years never left me. I experienced its worst forms, accompanied by severe spinal trouble, causing incessant backache, weakness of the stomach, and nervousness.

"I gave up all hope of ever being well again."

"Just then I began to take—"

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I followed the directions and treatment until I am now a perfectly well woman."—Mrs. S. W. White, 816 Holly St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

Every woman troubled with uterus or womb troubles can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development.

HE SWALLOWS IT WHOLE.

Better than mineral waters? Well, I should think. Three dozen in a box, and you can carry six in your vest pocket.

Take one every night. After dinner, or at bed time. It beats Congress water all hollow. Or Kissengen.

You always have it handy. The effect is better, and when you travel it saves freight.

I am an old traveler and I get things done fine.

A • Ripans • Tabule

Is worth more than any spring to existence. —except a dose spring—I hate a draught!

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, pure, regenerative, purifying, cleanses and strengthens. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all forms of the Mucous, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Colic, Constipation, etc.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA, CONSTIPATION, and All Disorders of the Liver.

Price 25 Cents a Box. Sold by Druggists, or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 56, New York, for Book of Advice.

\$100 **\$100**

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 93 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

No SHOCKING! A mild, continuous current of electricity cures.

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BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

With Paste, Enamel, and Patina which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000,000 TONS.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

He Knew—The Questions a Girl Asks—Not Quite Understood—In Business—Etc., Etc.

HE KNEW.

Caller—Can I see Miss Snuggs? Servant—She's engaged, sir.

Caller—Of course she is, and I'm the man she's engaged to.

Servant—Oh—[Detroit Free Press.]

THE QUESTIONS A GIRL ASKS.

"Are you certain that you love me?"

"I am."

"But are you sure that you are certain?"

NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT IT.

Squidly—Didn't Timmerwheel feel cheap when Miss Frisky sued him for breach of promise?

McSwilligan—Cheap? Well, I guess not! The girl secured a verdict of \$25,000. [Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

IN BUSINESS.

Police Judge—What is your occupation? Everett West—I am a promoter.

"A what?"

"A promoter—promoter of charitable impulses. See?" [Cincinnati Tribune.]

HE WASN'T AT ALL GRATIFIED.

"They say a woman can't keep a secret," she said to her lover, who had run down from the city for a day to see her at the beach.

"But you can, my darling," he said, tenderly.

"You bet," she laughed; "I have been here a whole week and none of the young men know yet that I am engaged." [New York Press.]

EXTREME PATERNALISM.

"And you would prefer to have me visit you less frequently," he said.

"Yes," she answered. "Father objects to my receiving so much company."

"And you won't wear my engagement ring?"

"No. Father objects to my receiving presents from young men."

"And you decline to meet me occasionally at the front gate?"

"Yes. Father has just purchased a bulldog, you know."

His face took on a shade of deep annoyance.

"It is as I feared," he muttered. "The country is going all wrong through too much paternalism." [Washington Star.]

OVERSHADOWED HIM.

"How did you like the young woman from Boston?" asked the young man's sister.

"Oh, very well. Only she uses such big words. I gave her a flower and she wouldn't call it by anything but its scientific name."

"But you always liked botany."

"It wasn't her botany I objected to. It was her haughty culture." [Washington Star.]

A FLAW SOMEWHERE.

He—You refuse me?

She—No.

He—Do I look all right?

She—Yes.

He—[Decidedly]—It can't be possible. I'm going back to my rooms and discharging my man. [Puck.]

NOT IN HIS ETHICS.

Mrs. Hussif—And now, having had a good lunch, I want you to saw that wood. It won't take you more than an hour.

Rural Ragges (with dignity)—You'll excuse me, madam, but in makin' a mornin' call I stick ter social etiquette. Twenty minutes is my limit, an' that space has elapsed.

ONE EXCEPTION.

"False one!" he shrieked.

"Not wholly so," she moaned. He became calmer.

"No," he remarked in quieter tones, "that red on the end of your nose is natural, I have no doubt." [Indianapolis Journal.]

THE OLD MAN'S OCCUPATION.

"What's Dick doing now?"

"Well, Dick, he's a doctorin'."

"And John?"

"He's horse-tradin'."

"And William?"

"He's a savin' of souls."

"And Tom?"

"Well, Tom—he's sorter politician 'round."

"And you?"

"Well, I'm sorter farmin' an' a-feedin' of Dick an' John an' William an' Tom." [Atlanta Constitution.]

NO EQUALITY FOR HER.

Mrs. Seaird—The marriage relation needs reform. Don't you think that both parties should have an equal voice in regulating their joint affairs?

Mrs. Graymare—What! Let my husband have as much to say as I have? Not much. [Puck.]

FAMOUS ENOUGH TO BE HONEST.

Jinks (on the rail)—I was talking with an eminent physician in the smoker.

Mrs. Jinks—What is his name?

"He didn't mention it, and I did not like to ask."

"Then why do you think he is an eminent physician?"

"I asked him what was the best cure for consumption, and he said he didn't know." [Puck.]

NOT OVER-SENSITIVE.

Willie—An' what did Clarence do when Bob Sugar kicked him?

Algy—He simply said, 'Gwaint men are not sensitive to civility,' and walked swiftly away. [Judge.]

NOT QUITE UNDERSTOOD.

Little Ethel—When are you and sister Nell going to be married, Tom?

Tom—I don't know, Ethel, I'm not an augur.

Little Ethel (brightly)—Well, she says you're a bore.

DIDN'T UNDERSTAND HUMAN NATURE.

"Yes," said the proprietor of the barber shop, "he was a very good barber, but we had to let him go. He didn't understand the business."

"What did he do?"

"He forgot to say to a baldheaded customer that his hair needed trimming to-day." [Washington Star.]

HE WAS MISTAKEN.

"Lady," began Mr. Dismal Dawson, "you see before you a man whose name is mud; m, u, d, mud."

"There must be some mistake in your calculations," replied the lady. "It takes water to make mud." [Indianapolis Journal.]

LOVE'S VICTORY.

"Sir," she cried, "I spurn you!"

"Hear me out," he pleaded.

She shrugged her shoulders and turned coldly away.

"Adored one," he proceeded, "do you know that your father has absolutely forbidden me to ever think of marrying you?"

She started.

"You do not deceive me?" she demanded indignantly.

"Upon my oath, no," he replied. "I saw him this morn'g."

With a glad cry she fell into his arms. [Detroit Tribune.]

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"We die, but we surrender!"

The Colonel began to brag; But he set his heel On an orange peel And promptly—struck his flag.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

It was a cloudy night. Dark clouds lowered over the world, and here and there dropped a fringe of fog.

A shriek pierced the night air. She clutched her husband's nose wildly in her startled frenzy.

"Heavens," she gasped in terror, and even as she spoke the awful cry broke again upon her ears, "the paragon is empty!"

There was nothing to do but walk the floor. [Detroit Tribune.]

A SPIRIT OF ACCOMMODATION.

A prisoner before the Police Judge secured the services of a young sprig of an attorney, who not only was a consequential young man, but he thought he knew about ten times as much as the Judge knew he knew.

When the case was called the attorney arose.

"May I please your Honor," he said with great formality, "my client wants more time."

"Very well, very well," interrupted the Judge in the kindest way; "I'll be glad to accommodate him. Such phenomena I've never before seen on a track, and the great horse that did it is the theme of every tongue."

"That's the charge of the arresting officer your Honor."

"Very good," said his honor. "I had intended giving him only three months, but since he wants more I'll make it six. I always strive to please. Call the next case, Mr. Clerk." [Detroit Free Press.]

IT WAS A FINE DAY FOR HIM.

"What have you got to say?" asked the judge.

The prisoner looked embarrassed. He raised his eyes to the ceiling, smoothed the nap of his hat and answered:

"It is a fine day, Your Honor."

"I can't say that I am particularly impressed with the beauty of the weather," rejoined the judge, "but it is a fine day for you. The fine is \$10."

COREA AND UNCLE SAM.

Trouble Which Ended in a Naval Engagement.

Corea, about which the two nations are now at war, once had a slight difficulty with a portion of the navy of the United States. It resulted in the destruction of five Korean forts, the capture of 481 pieces of artillery and fifty flags, and the loss of about 350 Korean soldiers. The Americans lost three men, one of whom was Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, of Kentucky.

Three of the Korean guns are now at the Naval Academy, with a large number of the flags. The guns are of curious pattern and, while the dates of their manufacture are said to be 1818, 1865 and 1880, they are breech-loaders. The arrangement for loading at the breech is, however, of the crudest kind, and such as would seem to make them more dangerous to those using them than to those against whom they were used.

The flags are of curious design, and ornamented with all sorts of figures, reptiles and birds. Some of the flagstuffs to which they are attached are ornamented with strange-looking tufts of feathers, said to be the insignia of royalty, but which resemble in a marked degree the plumed feathers of modern dusters.

The largest of the flags and the one which was floating over the strongest fort captured by the American marines and sailors, is twelve feet square, of yellow cotton cloth, on which are singularly-shaped blue characters. A tag shows that it was captured by Captain of Marines McLane Tilton, Corporal Brown, of the ship Colorado, and Private Hugh Purvis, of the Alaska. Captain Tilton is now Colonel Tilton, and is at the Naval Academy in command of the marines there. Hugh Purvis is the academy's armorer.

The fight took place on June 11, 1871, twenty-three years ago, and was the first and last engagement United States forces had with Corea.

It is also said to have been the first time a Western force spent a night on the soil of Corea.

The engagement grew out of an attempt of ex-Governor Low, of California, then American Minister to China, to arrange, if possible, a convention with Corea for the protection of sailors and others shipwrecked on the shores of that country. He had the consent of China, to which Corea was then, as now, tributary, and with Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, in the flagship Colorado, and with the ships Alaska and Bernicia, Monocacy and Palos, he ascended the Saleo river, in Corea, to the Boise anchorage.

The ascent of the river, had been with the implied consent of the local authorities. A surveying party in two steam launches passed further up the river until it reached a point above the Korean forts, when it was fired upon, and two Americans were injured. The party got back to the ship in safety, and an explanation was at once demanded.

"Ten days passed, but no explanation was forthcoming. Then the attack was ordered." [Baltimore Sun.]

Capetown, in South Africa, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world.

BY A QUARTER SECOND

ROBERT J. REDUCES THE RECORD OF THE WORLD.

Faced a Mile at Fort Wayne in 2:03.3.4 and Thereby Outdressed Mascot, Flying Jib, and Nancy Hanks—All Equals Her Record of 2:03.1.4.

The Fort Wayne, Ind., Driving Club's mile track to-day holds the record for the fastest mile ever made by a horse in harness. It holds the fastest mile ever made by a 4-year-old mare, and it holds the world's record for the greatest card of events and one day achievements in the history of the turf.

Robert J. C. Hamilton's wonderful pacer, achieved imperial honors, de-throning Nancy Hanks and making her 2:04 record a thing of the past. He was sent against his record of 2:04 at the Driving Club Park, and finished the mile in 2:03.3.4.

There was a crowd present that gave an ovation, the people were enthused with good nature and were brimful of enjoyment and not one but felt proud that he was one to compose the only crowd that had ever witnessed such performance as did all who came to the Fort Wayne Driving Park in the afternoon. The enthusiastic young men who own and control these grounds feel proud of owning the fastest track on earth.

Sanitary Mouthpieces for Telephones.

A special mouthpiece for public telephones has been introduced in Germany, with the object of avoiding the spread of disease carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad or a large number of disks of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece, and the upper disk of paper is torn off after every conversation. Electricity.

WHEN you want to see the crooked made straight, look at a railroad map.

like the queen she is was past the mile in 2:07.

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held the watch on Robert J. acted in similar capacity for Alix. The little mare was given an ovation and so was Andy McDowell.

Another record-breaking performance awaited the crowd. Geers soon came back with the 4-year-old champion mare Fantasy, 2:07.4. She was seeking new records, and success was with the Village Farm—it was their day. Cheerful was on duty again and the pair were to the quarters in 0:32.4, well together at the half in 1:03.3, and on came the best 4-year-old of the gentler sex. She was at the three-quarters in 1:35.1; and well did she do the

CRASH IN A TUNNEL.

CARELESS SIGNALING CAUSES TWO DEATHS.

Louisiana Outlaw Shot by a Mob—Wreck on the Northwestern—Better Success with California Fruit in London—Mellable Wheat Feeding Statistics.

Subterranean Disaster.
A fatal disaster occurred on the Illinois Central road Saturday evening in the Illinois tunnel, near North Adams, Mass. The accident was caused by a rear-end collision between a west-bound freight train and a freight train had stopped to repair an engine which had broken down, and at about the same time a west-bound express train passed through the tunnel, killing 11 with smoke. A second east-bound freight train was allowed to enter the tunnel, contrary to the rules of the road, and the engineer being unable, on account of the dense smoke left by the passenger train, to distinguish the lights from the train from the lights on the walls of the tunnel, went into it with a crash. Both trains were badly wrecked. The tunnel was blocked. Two men were killed outright and three were seriously injured. Operator Rodkin, who was in charge of the signal lights at the east portal, is confined in the police station on the charge of criminal carelessness. W. Hodgkins, the west portal operator, has also been placed under arrest. He claims he received the O.K. from the east end operator, and consequently changed his signal. The authorities will make a thorough investigation.

WILL FEED WHEAT TO ANIMALS.

More of the Grain to Be Used in This Manner than Ever Before.
During the last few days C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, have received replies from 2,037 reliable dealers and millers, covering almost every important wheat and clover seed country in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. These States raise most of the clover seed crop and two-thirds of the wheat crop, or nearly one-half of the entire wheat crop of the United States. 2,311 of the reports are from 298 of the larger wheat producing counties. They show that it is mostly a question of how much wheat will be fed to animals this crop year, but there will be more fed than ever before. In sections where there is a fair crop little will be fed. But in 15 per cent of the wheat crop may be fed in the seven States named. 210 reports from all say 3 per cent, or less, of the crop will be fed; 250 say 3 to 5 per cent; 428, 5 to 10 per cent; 544, 10 to 15; 446, from 15 to 20; 190, from 20 to 25; 522, from 25 to 30; 105, from 30 to 35; and from 35 to 40, 50 to 55 per cent. Nearly all say farmers have sold more wheat to stock raisers than usual. Indiana and Illinois farmers are more disposed to sell, while Michigan farmers are firmly holding. The clover seed crop will be smaller than the large one of last year. Mammoth clover will be very short. Medium clover will be a little below average. Michigan reports the poorest prospect for both, while Indiana has the best, but not over an average.

LARGE DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

A Falling Off in Trade Between America and Other Countries.
Replies have been received at the State Department at Washington, showing the amount of exports to various countries during the quarter ending June 30, 1904, to the United States. The reports are by the different Consuls General, and are compared with the reports for the same quarter of last year. The figures show a falling off, owing no doubt in part to expected changes. The following are the figures by countries: Austria-Hungary, \$1,485,357; decrease, \$214,444. Belgium, \$1,472,888; decrease, \$346,414. Canada, maritime provinces, \$1,388,589; decrease, \$414,423. Canada, Ontario, \$4,018,190; decrease, \$678,205. Quebec, \$1,187,701; decrease, \$1,256,155. England, \$24,332,044; decrease, \$10,050,318. Turkey, \$784,142; no comparison. West Indies, \$28,299,073; no comparison.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN LONDON.

Third Consignment Does Better than Its Predecessors.
The consignment of California fruit, which arrived at London from Southampton via the American Line steamship New York, reached Covent Garden market in a far better condition than the first two consignments. The fruit was sold at auction. The Bartlett pears averaged 15 1/2 pence for whole cases and 5 1/2 pence for half cases. Peaches, half cases, brought 4s and plums 4s 3d. Butter Hardy pears went at 12s. The peaches did poorly and the plums were glutted. Any quantity of California Bartlett pears will sell well, as the French Bartlett pears are exhausted and the English are wormy. The total amount realized by the sale of California fruit was over \$10,000.

Comes Out of Jail a Fugitive.

George W. Link, Philadelphia burglar and financier who was sentenced in Eastern penitentiary for fraudulently taking and converting bank securities, was released on Friday, having received under the commutation law for good behavior, the benefit of six months' time.

Killed in the Dark.

Train No. 505, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, known as the St. Paul limited express, was wrecked on the west of Barton, Ill., Sunday night. One person was killed and five were injured.

Link Wagoner I. Killed.

Link Wagoner, 34, noted outlaw and murderer, was killed by a mob at Minden, La., Saturday night by a mob of armed men, who forced their way in. He showed pluck to the last and faced the crowd, cursing them with his last breath. He was shot through the chest. Wagoner was accused of half a dozen murders.

Female Murderer in Jail.

Mrs. Mary Ellis, 40, of Jackson, Mo., for the murder of Henry Stiff, a blacksmith at Orléans and a neighbor of Mrs. Ellis' mother.

Butte Policeman Drowned.

Sergeant Whitehead, of the Butte (Mont.) police force, was killed by a falling mine at Tonka, near Minneapolis, Sunday afternoon by the capsizing of a sailboat. Whitehead was on a leave of absence in charge of the Montana silver strike, which had been on exhibition the past week.

Train Hurled Into a River.

A wild cat loaded car collided with the Baltimore and Ohio Cincinnati and Pittsburgh express, on the bridge over the Olentangy River, near Columbus, Ohio, and the passenger train was hurled into the river. One trainman lost his life and several were injured. Many passengers were hurt, but only one seriously.

Bad Fire at Conrad, Iowa.

Fire at Conrad, Iowa, Thursday morning destroyed the principal business portion of the town, entailing a loss of about \$50,000. The greatest losers are Stark Bros., the heirs of Conrad, E. E. Wheeler, Frasek & Lohle.

LEFT THE POLE THERE.

Arcile Explorers Lucky Enough to Get Back to Hibernia.
The tugboat, Captain George W. Dixon, has just arrived in North Sidney, N. B., with the passengers and crew of the steamship Miranda, which left New York July 7, carrying Dr. Cook's party for Arctic exploration. The tugboat, Captain George W. Dixon, has just arrived in North Sidney, N. B., with the passengers and crew of the steamship Miranda, which left New York July 7, carrying Dr. Cook's party for Arctic exploration. The tugboat, Captain George W. Dixon, has just arrived in North Sidney, N. B., with the passengers and crew of the steamship Miranda, which left New York July 7, carrying Dr. Cook's party for Arctic exploration.

MOB SHOTS SIX MEN.

Arrested Upon a Charge of Burning Barnes Negro Spectator Awaits Trial.
Six prisoners were shot to death by a mob near Millington, Tenn. The men were in a wagon at the time, handcuffed. All were negroes and had been arrested several hours before the mob's attack. The men were shot to death by a mob near Millington, Tenn. The men were in a wagon at the time, handcuffed. All were negroes and had been arrested several hours before the mob's attack.

MAKES DOLE HAPPY.

Cleveland's Letter Recognizing the Hawaiian Republic Presented by Mr. Willis.
Minister Willis called on President Dole in Honolulu and presented him with President Cleveland's letter recognizing the Hawaiian Republic. The letter was presented to President Dole in Honolulu and presented him with President Cleveland's letter recognizing the Hawaiian Republic.

SCANDAL IN THE 400.

James Coleman Drayton Seeks Divorce from William Astor's Daughter.
James Coleman Drayton has instituted proceedings to secure a divorce from his wife, Charlotte Augusta Drayton, a daughter of William Astor, of the family of which John Jacob Astor was the founder. Mr. Drayton seeks a legal separation upon the statutory grounds. Hallett Alsop Borrows is named as the co-respondent. It will be remembered that in March, 1892, at London, Mr. Drayton challenged Mr. Borrows to fight a duel. The challenge was declined. Action has been brought at the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, the first papers being filed at Trenton on June 27.

FIRE IN THE FACTORY.

Union City Blaze Spreads and Causes a Loss of \$85,000.
A fire started in the drydock of Hook's butter tub factory at Union City, Ind., and ended in destroying \$85,000 worth of property. Among the buildings burned are Carter's truck factory, Brehman's saloon, Cain's grocery and residence, Hub's saloon and house, Sullivan's saloon, Schmidt's beer warehouse, Smith's public house, Gimble's blacksmith shop, Burgin's feed store, and three dryhouses containing \$20,000 worth of bucket staves. Insurance, \$83,000.

The National Game.

The clubs of the National and Western Leagues stand as follows in the championship race:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Per	Per
Baltimore..... 75	1st
New York..... 73	2d
Boston..... 70	3d
Pittsburgh..... 68	4th
Cleveland..... 67	5th
Philadelphia..... 66	6th
St. Louis..... 65	7th
Chicago..... 64	8th
San Francisco..... 63	9th
Washington..... 62	10th

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Per	Per
St. Paul..... 75	1st
Minneapolis..... 73	2d
Chicago..... 70	3d
St. Louis..... 68	4th
Indianapolis..... 66	5th
Cincinnati..... 64	6th
Pittsburgh..... 62	7th
Cleveland..... 60	8th
San Francisco..... 58	9th
Washington..... 56	10th

Named a Full Ticket.

The Iowa Populist State convention was held at Des Moines Tuesday and a full State ticket nominated. The attendance was large, fully 700 delegates being present.

For Secretary of State.

For Secretary of State..... Sylvanus V. Crane
For Treasurer..... Aaron Brown
For Supreme Court Judges..... J. E. Anderson
For Railroad Commissioner..... W. W. Peck
For Attorney General..... J. W. Peck
For State Reporter..... J. J. Shea

Gives Battle to Outlaws.

A gang of outlaws in Mills county, Oklahoma, robbed a number of people, murdered an Indian and then gave battle to a posse of officers, wounding one and losing one of their own number. A large posse of deputy marshals started in pursuit.

Labor's Own Day.

Labor Day was observed pretty generally throughout the cities in the country. In Chicago, notwithstanding the downpouring rain, 8,000 men were in the procession. Horseholders secured the price for fine appearance.

The Tailors Win.

The striking tailors in New York have won their fight and the slavish task system has been abolished forever. The news of the victory was hailed with joy in the old "sewer" district. The shops will open again and the

men will return to work. Late in the afternoon of Thursday the important event of the day took place, the meeting of the Clothing Outfitters' Association, which was attended by 500 or 400 contractors. The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding whether or not to yield to the men by adopting the terms and wage scale agreed to at the joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the Contractors' Association and the Amalgamated Clothing Trades Union. After a long discussion it was decided to yield. While all this was going on the executive committee of the tailors and cutters met and individual contractors appeared in large numbers, signed the union demands and furnished security to prove that they were acting in good faith and would pay the new rate of wages.

CEAR SAID TO BE VERY ILL.

His Condition Excites Gravest Concern Throughout the Empire.
A dispatch from Vienna states that a letter received in that city from St. Petersburg says that the Czar is in a very ill condition. The Czar is said to be suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which is said to be the cause of his illness. The Czar is said to be suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which is said to be the cause of his illness.

CEAR OF RUSSIA.

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HOT AFTER LYNCHERS.

Gov. Turner Says the Millington Mob Must Be Punished.
Gov. Turner has made it warm for the members of the mob who lynched the six alleged negro incendiaries at Millington, Tenn. "The Millington lynchings must be brought to justice," he said, with angry words. "I will begin with a thorough investigation at once. I will assist the local authorities in every way possible, by offering large rewards and employing detectives to run down the beasts who committed the crime against civilization. Such outrages as the Millington affair are a disgrace to any community, and an example to the lawless of the savages who composed the mob."

Laying of the Corner Stone.

The second great event in Iowa military history, the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers and Sailors' monument, following the great celebration of Battle-Flex day, occurred Thursday. Gov. Jackson acted as president of the day. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were in charge of theasonic fratricide. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Senator James Harlan, Deputy Commander George A. Newman, of the G. A. R., and Thomas Hodge.

Peck Leads Badger Democrats.

In the Wisconsin Democratic State convention Thursday, at Milwaukee, Gov. Geo. W. Peck was re-nominated on the third ballot. Following is the ticket complete:

Governor..... George W. Peck	Senator..... T. J. Cunningham
Secretary of State..... John A. Hoffman	State Treasurer..... John A. Hoffman
Superintendent of Public Instruction..... George O. Prescott	Railroad Commissioner..... O. B. Skarr

An Inch an Hour.

Three inches of rain fell between 9 o'clock and midnight in Chicago Monday night—an inch an hour—the greatest precipitation period of duration ever put on record in Chicago weather office. There have been longer storms and storms that did far more damage, but this visitation was the most energetic seen in twenty-five years in the city.

Reign of Terror at Seneca Falls.

A reign of terror has prevailed in Seneca Falls, N. Y., for some time, owing to the incendiary fires. Many timid people were afraid to go to bed, thinking they might be burned to death. The authorities have employed every means to trap the fire bugs, but without success.

Waite is Renominated.

In the Colorado Populist State Convention at Pueblo, the following ticket was named:

Governor..... DAVIS H. WAITE	Lieutenant Governor..... S. W. HARMON
Attorney General..... CASIMIRO BAZELA	Treasurer..... CASIMIRO BAZELA

Murder Suspects Set at Liberty.

The six men who, two weeks ago, were arrested at Sedan, Kan., charged with complicity in the famous murder in 1890 of John S. Frazer, a heavy stock dealer, have been set at liberty, for lack of evidence.

General Banks Dead.

General Nathaniel P. Banks, soldier and statesman, died at his home in Waltham, Mass., from brain trouble, after a long illness.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to Prime..... 53 00 @ 60 00	HOGS—Shipping Grades..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00
POTATOES—New, per bushel..... 2 00 @ 3 00	ONIONS—New, per bushel..... 2 00 @ 3 00

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE..... 3 00 @ 3 50	HOGS..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE..... 2 50 @ 3 40	HOGS..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00

DETROIT.

CATTLE..... 2 50 @ 3 40	HOGS..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00

TOLEDO.

CATTLE..... 2 50 @ 3 40	HOGS..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00

BUFFALO.

CATTLE..... 2 50 @ 3 40	HOGS..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00

NEW YORK.

CATTLE..... 2 50 @ 3 40	HOGS..... 4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 53 00 @ 54 00	CORN—No. 2 Yellow..... 42 00 @ 43 00
RYE—No. 1..... 47 00 @ 48 00	BARLEY—No. 2..... 42 00 @ 43 00

'TIS FAR AWAY.

'Tis far away where skies are fair
And sweet with song and light;
When I had but my scythe, my dear,
And your needles bright.

So far away! and yet, to-day,
For all the distance there,
My heart keeps chime with that sweet time
And dreams the old dreams there.

There, where love learned its sweetest words,
And built its rarest bowers;
Where sang the bravest mocking birds
And bloomed the fairest flowers!

And fields were golden-rich, and clear
The streams flowed in the light—
When I had but my scythe, my dear,
And your needles bright!

How soft and sweet across the wheat
Your dear voice seemed to roam,
When stars of love peeped pale above
And I went dreaming home!

Life had no sweeter joy than this—
To rest a little while
There, where you met me with a kiss
And blessed me with a smile!

So far that sweet time seems to-day,
Here 'neath these darkened skies;
And yet, across the weary way
You light me with your eyes!

And I would give earth's gold to share
Once more that day, that night,
When I had but my scythe, my dear,
And your needles bright!

—[Frank L. Stanton.]

A DAGHESTAN PATTERN.

Phoebe Jane Breck hung the little rug over the arm of the old birch rocking chair, and Mrs. Pansy Ten Broeck gazed at it critically. "It's a real Daghestan pattern," said the great lady, who was a summer visitor at East Palestine; and Phoebe Jane colored high with pride and pleasure. "Being only fifteen years old, and not the capable one of the family, it was a great satisfaction to have her handiwork admired by a lady from New York."

"You really have a knack at rug-making," said Phoebe Jane's older sister Eunice, when the visitor's carriage had gone. It was at that very moment, while Phoebe Jane was washing the best thin glass tumbler in which the lady had drank her cream, that a great idea came to her. She did not tell Eunice at once; Eunice was trying to trim Pauline Jordan's bonnet "kind of subdued," according to the lady's instructions, as she was coming out with new false teeth, and was anxious not to look too "flirty." When Eunice had something on her mind was not the time to talk to her. Besides, it was such a great idea that it almost took Phoebe Jane's breath away.

If she could have told her Cousin Luella, that would have been a comfort. Luella went to the Oakmount Female Seminary, and knew almost everything; but Luella and she were forbidden to speak to each other, because her father and Luella's mother, Aunt Cynthia, had quarrelled long ago.

Aunt Cynthia's boys, Jerome and Albion, and Phoebe Jane's brother, Llewellyn, had always scowled at each other, but Phoebe Jane and Luella had wanted to be friends ever since the day when Luella's buff kitten got lost in Wingate's woods, and Phoebe Jane climbed a tall tree, in the top of which it was mewling piteously, and restored it to its mistress's arms.

That had happened long ago, when they were little girls; but ever since they had shown themselves congenial spirits. So Phoebe Jane longed to ask Luella's advice about her bright idea. But as that could not be, she allowed it to rest awhile in her eager brain, and then proceeded to develop it.

Phoebe Jane stole softly into "the shepherdess room"—they called it so because the old-fashioned paper on the walls was covered with shepherdesses, with their crooks and their flocks of sheep. It was the best room, the parlor; but although Phoebe Jane's father and mother lived in that house ever since they were married, the room had never been furnished.

They had always been planning to furnish it; that had been one of Phoebe Jane's mother's hopes as long as she lived, and now Eunice, whenever she was able to save a little money, said that sometime, perhaps, they could furnish the parlor.

Eunice had made a beautiful lounge for it out of an old packing-case, and Mrs. Tisbury, when she moved to Orland, had left them her best bureau stove to use until she wanted it. But Eunice said the great difficulty was the carpet—it was such a large room.

Phoebe Jane stood in the middle of the room and surveyed it with a measuring eye. "Llewellyn will paint the edges for me," she meditated, "and it is very stylish to leave half a yard all round."

"Then we could have the choir rehearsals here," said Phoebe Jane aloud to herself.

The choir rehearsals were held in the church before the service on Sunday mornings, which was a very inconvenient time for those singers who lived away up beyond Pigeon Hill down at Wood End. These rehearsals seemed a little like profaning the Sabbath, too, to some of the singers; and anyway, it was not pleasant and social, as it would be to have them in the evening. But it cost too much to heat or even to light the church for evening rehearsals; it was a large, old-fashioned church, and Palestine was poor.

The Brecks had a large parlor organ; it almost filled the little sitting room. Mary Ellen, the sister who died, had bought it with her school-teaching money. No one else in Palestine had such an organ, and Eunice had often said, with a long sigh, "How delightful it would be to have the choir rehearsals here, if we only had the parlor furnished!"

Phoebe Jane decided that if she had a "knack" it was high time she used it to accomplish something worth the while, especially as she had an uncomfortable sense of not being good for much.

Eunice was a famous housekeeper,

and could trim bonnets so well that people preferred her work to that of the village milliner. She was so useful in sickness that every one sent for her; and she could play beautifully on the organ, too, although she had never taken any lessons.

Even Llewellyn, who was thirteen years old, and only a boy, could be trusted to get dinner better than Phoebe Jane; and she could draw delightful music out of the old fiddle that they had found in Grandpa Sulister's garret, and could puzzle the schoolmaster himself when it came to mathematics.

Phoebe Jane couldn't play on anything, except a comb, and she was obliged to go to the barn to indulge in that musical performance because it made Eunice nervous; she said she could bear it if Phoebe Jane could keep a tune. And Phoebe Jane was very apt at the foot of the class at school.

Never mind! Mrs. Pansy Ten Broeck might flatter, but Eunice certainly never did, and Eunice had said that she, Phoebe Jane, had a "knack."

Phoebe Jane slipped away that afternoon without giving any account of herself. She called first on old Mrs. Prouty, who had been the Palestine dressmaker for fifty years. Old Mrs. Prouty had the reputation of being "snug"; she had a great store of "pieces" in her attic, and she had never been known to give any away, even for a crazy quilt.

But she and Phoebe Jane were very intimate. Phoebe Jane had brought up Mrs. Prouty's tender brood of turkeys, hatched during a thunder shower; had always stood up for Ginger, the old lady's little rat-terrier, that was voted a nuisance by the neighbors, and had twice rescued him from cruel boys. Moreover, old Mrs. Prouty's niece Lorinda, sang in "the seats," and longed for evening rehearsals.

The pile of "pieces" in Mrs. Prouty's attic was like a mountain of rainbows, and old Mrs. Prouty had so good a memory that she knew to whose dress almost every piece had belonged.

Phoebe Jane made two or three other calls, and before she went to her home the success of her plan seemed assured.

Eunice said, "I don't see how you're going to make a rug that's large enough," and "I hope you won't get tired of it before its half-done as you did of the bed-spread when you began to crochet." But she helped; Eunice would always help, though she was practical and saw all the difficulties at once.

Llewellyn got the Coney boys to help him make a frame that was large enough, and he helped to make the rest, too. By dint of hard work he was finished and laid upon the parlor floor the first of December. As Phoebe Jane said, if you don't believe it was a sieve, you'd better try one! A real Daghestan pattern, nine by twelve feet.

Then, almost when the rug was down, and the parlor furnished, all the pleasure of the choir rehearsals was spoiled by a church quarrel. It arose as church quarrels and others often do, from what seemed a very small thing.

Old Mrs. Tackaberry, Aunt Cynthia's mother, had the old-fashioned New England habit of suspending all labor on Saturday evening, and beginning it again on Sunday evening; and being a very obstinate woman, she would knit in the Sunday evening prayer meeting. No matter how loud the minister and the members prayed and exhorted, no matter how loud the congregation sang, old Mrs. Tackaberry's knitting-needle seemed to click above everything.

Some people were shocked and some had their nerves affected, while others declared that "a mother in Israel," like old Mrs. Tackaberry, should be allowed to indulge in such harmless eccentricity. At this time the church was divided into two parties, one insisting old Mrs. Tackaberry should cease to knit or leave, and the other declaring that if she left it would leave with her.

So the church was rent asunder. The supporters of old Mrs. Tackaberry hired the town-hall for their services, and a young divinity student for their minister. The funds that had been barely enough for one church were sadly insufficient for two, and there was enmity between old friends and neighbors. So Phoebe Jane said with a fearful sense of the futility of all human hopes, that there was "no comfort in half a choir rehearsal."

It was old Mrs. Tackaberry who had made the trouble between Aunt Cynthia, and her brother-in-law, years before, so it was not very likely that the Brecks would espouse her cause, though Deacon Breck was a mild and gentle man, and never quarrelled with anybody, but Aunt Cynthia in his life—Deacon Breck said he "wished folks could be put up with the knitting, for he believed it was conducive to godliness, to let some folks do as they were a mind to."

As if Phoebe Jane had not had disappointment enough, the worst storm of the season came on that Saturday night when the choir had been invited to hold its first rehearsal in the newly-furnished parlor. It was a rain, following a heavy fall of snow. The roads were almost impassable, and most of the singers lived a long distance from the village.

The town-hall was opposite the Brecks' house, and Phoebe Jane looking out of the window, saw that the choir of the new society was assembling in spite of the storm. It was to be a great occasion to the new society to-morrow; Jerome, Aunt Cynthia's oldest son, who was a student in a theological seminary, was going to preach.

But a great volume of smoke was pouring out of the doors and windows of the hall, and Llewellyn, who had been over to investigate, announced that "that old chimney was smoking again, and they would have to give up their rehearsal." Then Llewellyn, who was a strong partisan, and didn't like Aunt Cynthia's Jerome, turned a somewhat of excitement and delight.

"It is too bad!" cried Phoebe Jane, whose soul was sympathetic. "Father—Eunice—don't you think we